"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,270 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are partly cloudy weather, with occasional showers, southerly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market narrow and weak.

Wheat, 85⅝; corn, 30¾; cotton, 7 13-16.

CONGRESS.—In the House Mr. Simpson was declared out of order by Speaker Reed after the floor had been given him by a vote of the House. The Senate fixed May 24 as the day for beginning the tariff debate.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—An American missionary from Upper Congo reports that terrible atrocities are being perpetrated in that country. A sudden frost has destroyed vines, fruits, and vegetables in certain districts of France. A meeting of the Bimetallist Committee of the House of Commons was held yesterday.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The bubonic plague has caused 2,000 deaths in a fortnight in India.

The caisson which was to have been launched yesterday stuck on the ways and could not be moved.

Cashier Cobb of the Yonkers Savings Bank yesterday identified Prisoner O'Connor as one of the trio who robbed the bank.

The Postal Congress has failed to adopt a universal postal stamp. The free transportation of through mails may be defeated also.

Representatives of a New York installment firm yesterday seized Frank Horton's furniture, which was in the Dressner residence, at Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

Gen. Weyler is now turning his attention to American correspondents in Cuba. He is determined, it is said, to stop the publication of the news. A Cuban hospital was recently burned, and its inmates perished in the flames.

Wally O'Connor, a notorious and skillful bank robber, was arrested in this city on Wednesday night. Yesterday he was taken to Yonkers, and there identified by Cashier Lyman G. Cobb as one of the trio who, one month ago, overawed him and stole $5,000 of the bank's funds.

Senator Allen's resolution to summon Broker Elverton R. Chapman before the bar of the Senate was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Senator Tillman said the real object of the inquiry was to find out whether any Senators had used their positions wrongfully to help the Sugar Trust.

The American Protective Association is said to be manipulating a boycott upon the business of the Methodist Book Concern the ground that the management of the New York Branch is systematically discharging Protestant employes and putting in their places Roman Catholics. Dr. Mains, one of the agents of the Book Concern, denies the truth of the charges.

Page 2.

Simeon Hoagland, a famous owner and breeder of horses, and road-house keeper, died yesterday at his home, near Coney Island.

The annual meeting of the Manhattan-Brooklyn Conference of Congregational Churches was held yesterday in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

A negro attempted to rob an elevated railroad station in Brooklyn, but was caught through the courage of the cashier, Eleanor Scheuter, who chased him through the streets in her stocking feet.

Edhem Pasha has been directed to go ahead with the greatest energy regardless of diplomacy. He thinks he can capture Domokos and the entire Greek Army. The Greeks are preparing for another retreat.

The report of the Board of Consulting Engineers of the Dock Department suggests radical changes along the river front, both East and West. These changes, it is believed, will greatly facilitate the handling of freight.

Page 3.

The Special Chinese Ambassador and the Minister received and made calls during the day and in the evening the entire party went to the Casino.

Nothing was done or said at the meeting of the Union League Club, as had been anticipated, about the Citizens' Union's plans. Only routine business was transacted.

Gov. Black signed the new labor law, the bill revising village laws and providing for a census in 1898, and every four years thereafter, and the East River Bridge Commission bills.

Vestrymen of St. John's Episcopal Church, Long Island City, called for Pastor Webb's resignation. He refused to hand it in, and they stopped paying rent for the rectory. He is now paying it himself.

Mayor Gleason is circulating petitions in favor of his candidacy, and he has ordered thousands of miniature battle axes as scarfpins for voters. He has chosen for his followers the title "Neither tea nor tiger party."

During the ceremonies attending the dedication to the work of the Salvation Army of his young son, Commander Booth-Tucker spoke cheerfully of his indictment, and said he would hold all-night meetings in jail if he should be sent there.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, on a visit to investigate charges, arrived at the Navy Yard at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He had not been expected until 10 o'clock, and there was great hurrying in the departments as a consequence. Mr. Roosevelt remained actively at work until 7 P. M., and in that time transacted a large amount of business.

Page 4.

The Colorado Equal Suffrage Association has issued a statement regarding the effect of female suffrage in that State. It claims that it has materially purified politics.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, after seeing the dispatches from American Consuls, has prepared its report on Cuba, and many Senators are in favor of immediate action. President McKinley will wait for the report of Mr. Calhoun, his Commissioner, before he decides on a course of action.

Page 5.

The New York Driving Club has asked the Park Board to construct a new entrance to the park at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The Cadet Corps, Squadron A, entertained friends at the armory Monday night, holding its annual games. Some of the events were very funny.

Owing to the heavy rain the shooting at Creedmoor was cut short. The five companies of the Thirteenth Regiment due there yesterday did not report. Four companies of the Sixty-ninth practiced.

Page 7.

The members of Good Government Club B had a dinner at the San Remo Hotel and listened to speeches by Mayor Strong, James R. Sheffield, and others.

The Order of Founders and Patriots held its first annual meeting, re-elected Col. Frederick D. Grant as Governor General, and had a banquet at the Windsor Hotel.

Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, will be the guest of honor at a dinner in the German Liederkranz Hall, May 22, at which Carl Schurz will preside.

George Helmes, riding a horse in Union Hill yesterday, turned out of the way of one trolley car and got in front of another. Rider and horse were hit. The man had two ribs broken and the horse had to be shot.

Page 9.

The United States Grand Jury began an investigation as to the methods of bucket shops, and heard the testimony of several brokers belonging to the Stock Exchange.

The police made a descent upon the International Stock and Grain Company of 58 New Street and arrested those in control. The customers made a wild flight, but were not molested.

Page 11.

Little Monte Carlo, the gambling headquarters in Union Township, N. J., has closed as the result of a religious crusade against it.

The United States Inspectors of Steam Vessels began an investigation of the fatal fire on the Leona. The chief testimony was given by Capt. Wilder.

Page 12.

A motion to reopen the Brooklyn Civil Service case was made in the Court of Appeals yesterday. The court took the briefs but refused to hear arguments.

The Sinking Fund Commission amended the ferry lease of the Jersey Central Railroad Company and raised the rental of the Pavonia Ferry Company.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters held its annual meeting. Henry L. Eaton was elected President. The business session was followed by a banquet.

Henry J. Braker's offer to purchase the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad franchises was laid before the Sinking Fund Commissioners. It caused a spirited debate.

William George Oppenheim, whose resignation from the Authors' Guild was demanded by certain members, says his troubles are due to a clique, which desires to secure the offices now held by their elders.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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NO UNIVERSAL POSTAL STAMP.

Free Transportation of Through Mails May Also be Defeated—Postal Congress Labors.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The effort to secure the adoption of a universal postal stamp by the Postal Congress has collapsed. There were too many difficulties (the chief being that of currency fluctuations) in the way of adopting such a stamp, and the General Committee, after considering the subject briefly, abandoned it as impracticable, and will make an adverse report to the congress.

Although the proposition that each country transport free of charge through mails has not yet come before the Congress, it seems practically certain that it will be defeated. Persia submitted the proposition, and it is favored by the delegates of the United States and some of the South American countries, but the European States, headed by Belgium, which obtains large profits under the present system, are opposed to it, and its advocates will be outvoted.

The committee to-day had before it a proposition to give the British Colonies in South Africa, (Natal, Cape Colony, &c.,) a consolidated vote in future Congresses, but as Great Britain already has several votes through her colonies, (Canada, New South Wales, New Zealand, &c.,) the proposition was warmly antagonized by the representatives of France and Russia.

To-morrow the delegates will make an excursion down the Potomac to Mount Vernon. On Saturday they will be entertained at a garden party by Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, and on the evening of May 20 a reception is to be tendered to them by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador.

FOR ROBBING A BANK.

Yonkers Has One of the Three Men Who Overawed Cashier Lyman G. Cobb.

Detectives Foye and Price of the Detective Bureau Wednesday night arrested, at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Madison Avenue, "Wally" O'Connor, thirty-six years old, who says he lives at 72 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. O'Connor's picture in the Rogues' Gallery is No. 1,826. He is a notorious bank thief, and was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Kellogg of Yonkers, N. Y., for robbery in the first degree.

O'Connor is said to have been a confederate of Allen, Killoran, and Russell, who escaped from the Ludlow Street Jail on July 4 of 1895, and also of the other noted Post Office robbers, Sidney Yennie and George Carson, who were arrested by Capt. O'Brien and Detective McCarley about a year ago.

O'Connor was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, and when arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, O'Connor said: "Judge, I want a hearing."

The Magistrate replied that he would get a hearing in Yonkers.

"But," protested the prisoner, "I don't know what I've been arrested for, and I'd like to get counsel before I'm made to leave the city. It is not right to force me away from the city without legal advice."

Magistrate Cornell replied: "I can't do anything for you. You were arrested on a Yonkers warrant and must be turned over to the authorities there."

O'Connor was then turned over to Redding, and left court handcuffed to the detective.

Walter O'Connor, alias "Wally" O'Connor and "Thomas Mullen" is one of the best bank sneaks in the country. He was a companion of Joe Killoran, alias "Joe Howard," who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail. The man has been implicated in a number of bank robberies throughout the country. In April, 1892, he was arrested at Cynthiana, Ky., after an attempt to rob the National bank of that city. The evidence was not sufficient to hold him, but he was delivered to the authorities of Easton, Penn., where he was charged with robbing the Easton National bank of $4,000 on July 21, 1891. He, with Joe Killoran and two others, planned and carried out this robbery. He was sentenced to three years and nine months in the Northampton County Jail.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 13.—Wally O'Connor, who was arrested in New York on Wednesday, was brought here to-day and arraigned before City Judge Kellogg. O'Connor was positively identified by Lyman G. Cobb, the Cashier of the Yonkers Savings Bank, as one of the three men who participated in the robbery of that institution.

O'Connor, according to Cashier Cobb, was the man who engaged him in conversation at one end of the bank while a second man crawled around behind the partition and stole the contents of the cash drawer. Mr. Cobb first identified O'Connor through his picture in the Rogues' Gallery. This identification was made on Good Friday.

The robbery occurred one month ago yesterday. The men entered and wanted change for a one-dollar bill. Mr. Cobb did not give it to them. A few minutes later the man whom Mr. Cobb says was O'Connor, entered and engaged Mr. Cobb in conversation. Mr. Cobb happening to turn around saw the third man hiding under a table. Both robbers covered Mr. Cobb with revolvers, and made good their escape with $5,000.

CAISSON WOULD NOT BUDGE.

Three Tugs Pulled on It with Might and Main.

An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday afternoon to launch the caisson built by Contractor R. H. Flynn for the new East River Bridge, from the ways at the foot of North Second Street, Williamsburg.

Three tugs pulled stoutly at the hawsers, but they could not pull the heavy mass of wood and iron, despite the many jacks that were used. The attempt will be repeated next Saturday.

A Verdict of $18,500 for a Boy's Leg.

In Justice Dickey's Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, a verdict for $18,500 was given against the Nassau Electric Railway Company, in favor of Andrew Vollkommer, a boy seven years old, who sued through his father. In December, 1896, the boy, while playing in Marcy Avenue, near Walton Street, was run over by one of the company's cars, and one of his legs was so badly crushed that its amputation was necessary. The plaintiff demanded $25,000 damages. Notice of appeal was given.

New Gas Company in Toledo.

COLUMBUS, May 13.—The Northwestern Gas and Electric Company of Toledo was incorporated to-day by Patrick Dowling, D. R. Austin, F. M. Rakestraw, Rathburn Tuller, and Neil McKinnon, with $500,000 capital. They will manufacture gas for light and fuel.

CHAPMAN CASE REFERRED

Senator Tillman Says the Sugar Schedules Furnish New Matter for Investigation.

DEMANDS A FEARLESS INQUIRY

Senator Chandler Says He Could Not Conceive that Any Executive Would Grant a Pardon in View of the Circumstances in Which Chapman Is Placed.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—In the Senate to-day the Allen resolution relative to bringing Elverton R. Chapman to the bar of the Senate was taken up as soon as the routine business was out of the way. Mr. Allen said the Senate should, in justice to itself, take this matter in hand and deal with it promptly. He could understand, he said, the anxiety of Chapman to shield those around him from the consequences of the sentence. "But as the representatives of seventy millions of people," proceeded Mr. Allen, "we cannot afford to permit Mr. Chapman, the representative of a powerful organization, which it has been charged exercises great influence over this body, to go unwhipped.

The discussion assumed a legal and technical phase, Messrs. Faulkner of West Virginia, White of California, and Spooner of Wisconsin arguing on the law applying to Chapman.

Mr. Hoar moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. White argued that the pardoning power was exclusively an Executive function, and it was not for the Senate to suggest methods to the Executive, or to curtail that power. Answering a question of Mr. Allen, Mr. White said the right of the Nebraska Senator to urge this resolution was not questioned, but it was a question of propriety whether the Senate would trench upon Executive power.

Mr. Allen replied rather warmly that on questions of propriety he would assume the responsibility.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) urged that the investigation be opened afresh, requiring witnesses to appear and testify instead of punishing them for past misdeeds.

Senators Chandler and Tillman.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire said that if there were any Senators who had engaged in speculation of sugar stock—which God forbid is the case—then four years have obliterated the evidence. The old investigation had failed; the tree had fallen, and it ought to lie. It would be a preposterous proposition, he said, after the tribulations by the committee, of the courts, and of the newspaper press, that the witness Chapman should be pardoned. Mr. Chandler said he could not conceive that any Executive should grant such a pardon. It would establish that after conviction, and the conviction sustained by the United States Supreme Court, the accused can go to the White House and get a pardon or could come to the Senate to be relieved of the conviction. The Senator said he could not believe any such lame and impotent conclusion would come from the investigation.

Mr. Tillman was then recognized for a speech which caused a distinct sensation on the floor and in the galleries.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Tillman, "that we are not after Chapman. The original investigation was not intended to punish Chapman, but to discover whether any Senator on this floor had been guilty of using his official position to make money by speculating in stocks which were influenced by his action as a Senator on the committee which reported the Tariff bill. It is not worth while to try to cover up this matter with badinage and flippancy. The Senator from New Hampshire will excuse me. I do not intend that as any reflection upon his language, but it does appear to me that he treated it rather flippantly.

"There are to-day in the newspapers of this country charges floating about and being sent broadcast, signed by correspondents in the gallery, to the effect that last week, when the new Tariff bill was reported with a change in the sugar schedule, three Senators had speculated in sugar stock. We have another stench on our hands, and instead of it being a differential in favor of the trust of a third of a cent, as that was, it is now two-thirds in favor of the trust.

"Punish the Criminal or Hush."

"There are two correspondents who have, over their own signatures, charged that Senators have speculated within the last week and made money. Now, if you want to investigate, you have a new reason to investigate. If you intend to get at the true inwardness of the matter, to get at the truth, and to punish those who are guilty, say so and do so, or else hush. That is the whole sum and substance of it.

"We do not want Chapman. We want Havemeyer. We want the man who bought your men, if they were bought. That is what we are here for; and now let the Senator who has moved to refer the matter and who loves the dignity of the Senate as much as any other man, take the resolution to his committee and bring back a measure here that will mean something. We can now make those men who have charged that Senators have speculated say where they got the information or we can punish them for contempt. We can call on Havemeyer and the Sugar Trust grandees and make them answer or put them in jail for contempt. Either investigate so as to find the truth and punish the criminal, or hush."

As Mr. Tillman closed there was no applause, but for a moment there was a stir in the galleries which promised something of a demonstration. The debate promptly proceeded, however, again branching into legal channels, Messrs. Hoar, Chandler, and Allen taking part.

Mr. Gray, Chairman of the Sugar Investigating Committee, said he agreed with the Senator from South Carolina, (Tillman,) that what the Senate was concerned in was not the conduct of Chapman but the ascertainment of facts relative to speculation in sugar stocks.

At the request of Mr. Allen, Mr. Hoar changed his motion so as to have the resolution referred to the Committee on Judiciary instead of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The motion as amended was agreed to.

TO TRY HAVEMEYER FIRST.

Judge Jere Wilson, Chapman's Counsel, and Senator Elkins Call on the President.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Judge Jere Wilson and Senator Elkins called on the President to-day. The former is the counsel of Broker Chapman, the recalcitrant sugar witness, and the presumption was that he called in behalf of his client. Judge Wilson insisted, however, that such was not the case. He reiterated his statement that no application had been or would be made for Chapman's pardon, and said that he had requested Mr. Chapman to appear here on Monday prepared to surrender himself to the District Attorney.

District Attorney Davis said to-day that if Chapman was not here on Monday a bench warrant for his arrest would be issued. Mr. Chapman will not have to serve out the full sentence, as he will get the benefit of five days' remission for good behavior."

Of the two cases of President Havemeyer and Secretary Searles, to be called next Monday, Mr. Havemeyer's has been assigned for first trial. With that finished, Mr. Searles's case will be taken up immediately. While the order of trial of the remaining recalcitrant witnesses, Brokers Macartney and Seymour, and Newspaper Correspondents Edwards and Shriver, has not been determined, they will be proceeded with as soon as practicable, and may all be disposed of before the Summer adjournment of the court, about the 1st of July. The counsel for the defense are expected to seek postponement, which the prosecution will oppose, though a delay of several days at the start is possible.

Assistant District Attorneys Taggart and Baker will assist in the prosecution. The indictments in these cases have been pending more than two and a half years. District Attorney Davis said to-day:

"The United States Supreme Court having finally sustained the law and the indictments, the defendants have obtained every reasonable indulgence. As the questions now remaining of issue are simply ones of fact, the Government will vigorously oppose all requests for further delay."

Broker E. R. Chapman will go to Washington on Sunday to serve his thirty-day sentence in jail. He has ordered his counsel not to take any further steps in his behalf.

NEWSPAPER MEN'S TRIALS.

Judge Dittenhoefer, Their Counsel, Will Watch the Other Cases.

Former Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer represents Edwards and Schriver, the newspaper correspondents who are under indictment in Washington for refusing to answer certain questions put to them by the Senatorial Sugar Investigating Committee. He received a letter yesterday from District Attorney Davis, in Washington, telling him the trial of his clients will take place immediately after the cases against Havemeyer and Searles are disposed of. Judge Dittenhoefer will go to Washington on Monday and may watch the trial of the sugar magnates, which is put down for that day.

WILLIAM H. GOODWIN KILLED.

President of Eliot National Bank of Boston Hit by the Limb of a Tree.

BOSTON, May 13.—Early this evening as William H. Goodwin, President of the Eliot National Bank of this city, was walking on Pond Street, Jamaica Plain, on his way home from business, a decayed branch of a tree snapped off by the wind fell upon his head and knocked him to the sidewalk. He was carried into a physician's office close at hand, where he died within twenty minutes.

Mr. Goodwin was seventy-four years of age and a native of North Berwick, Me. He settled in Boston in 1853, and had been President of the Eliot National Bank for twenty-five years. A wife, two sons, and four daughters survive him.

ALLOWED THE CHILD TO DIE.

Its Parents Were Christian Scientists and Had No Faith in Doctors.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, May 13.—Coroner Schaffer this evening decided to hold a post-mortem examination in a sensational case.

Last evening he was called to the home of George and Elizabeth Lorton, at the rear of 5 Engine House, where their five-months-old daughter Mabel had died suddenly and unattended in her cradle. The child had been ill five weeks, and the parents, being Christian scientist people, considered the services of a physician unnecessary, believing, as they stated to the Coroner, that if it was the will of the Lord that the child should die, the services of a physician could not benefit it.

TO PROTECT THE MOTORMEN.

A Bill for Inclosed Platforms on Boston Street Cars.

BOSTON, May 13.—The House this afternoon passed a bill to require street railway companies to inclose platforms of cars during the Winter months.

Mr. Sheehan of Holyoke said the bill had been asked for by the motormen all over the State. If the provisions of the bill should be carried into effect, the appearance of some of the West End cars would be changed considerably in the Winter. The bill provides that the company, with respect to all cars purchased, built, or rebuilt, must inclose both platforms so as to protect motormen and conductors from the inclemency of the weather.

OPEN GAMBLING IN CHICAGO.

The Chief of Police Says It Must Be Stopped at Once.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Several additional gambling associations having reopened under the impression that the new city administration was to proceed upon "wide-open" lines, Chief of Police Kipley announced to-day that he would permit no gambling houses to be maintained in the city. The Chief says he has learned of the report that gambling places had been started in the city. "I have sent out officers to see if the story is true," he continued. "I have received no report from the officers, but if gambling places have been started they will be completely closed."

Six of these places are running wide open on the West Side, and nearly all the large South Side establishments are in full blast. It is thought that if the police mean business they will have difficulty in closing up the gamblers.

WEST SIDE MEN ACT.

Committee Appointed by the Washington Heights Association.

The Washington Heights Progressive Association held a meeting, last evening, at 2,176 Amsterdam Avenue, to protest against the action of the Third Avenue Railway Company for endeavoring to prevent the Eighth and Ninth Avenue lines from changing their motive power and extending their lines. The meeting was called to order by Louis Wendel, Jr., who pointed out the benefits which would come from the proposed changes. Speeches to the same effect were made by Christian Trinks, J. C. Klett, and J. Welcker.

Resolutions were adopted calling for the appointment of a committee of five to confer with the officers of the railroad companies and to take such action as may result in a speedy change of motive power. The following committee was appointed: Christian Trinks, John C. Klett, John Lachner, John Welcker, and Louis Wendel, Jr.

GEN. DRAKE HAS HIS HAIR CUT.

The Ardent New Jersey Bryanite Yields His Locks to His Barber.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 13.—Gen. J. Madison Drake of this city, commander of Drake's Zouaves and the editor of The Leader, to-day had his locks shorn for the first time since last Summer. He was one of the staunchest supporters of William Jennings Bryan in this city, and during the campaign he said he would not have his hair cut until the silver orator should walk into the White House. His hair grew down to his shoulders, and, although he was made the butt of many jokes by his friends, he would not have his hair cut.

The approach of Summer, the General says, is what caused him to have the hair cut, but there seems to have been another cause—the passage of a resolution by the Zouaves, whom the General commands.

The Zouaves are to escort the Confederate Camp, No. 1, in New York, May 22, at the dedication of the Confederate soldiers' monument. Recently the Zouaves adopted a resolution calling on Gen. Drake to have his hair cut, parade alone, or let some one else command the Zouaves. Members of the Zouaves' organization insist that it was their action which sent the General to the barber's shop.

Although Gen. Drake is past sixty, there is not a gray hair in his head.

Royal Blue Line.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

On and after Sunday, May 16th, trains will leave New York, station Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot Liberty Street:

For Philadelphia, at 4:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:30, 9 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays at 4:30, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

For Baltimore and Washington at 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 mdt.—Adv.

WAR ON THE METHODISTS

A Boycott Has Been Declared Against the Book Concern by the A. P. A.

ITS EFFECTS ALREADY FELT

The Publishing Department of the Church Decides Upon a Conservative Policy—Changes Affecting the New York Branch.

War on the Methodist Book Concern has been declared by the American Protective Association, better known as the A. P. A. The plan of campaign is to disseminate throughout the entire United States by means of the A. P. A. newspaper organs the report that the Methodist Book Concern in this city is in the hands of a clique, which is running it in the interest of Roman Catholics. This charge might fall upon deaf ears were it not for the fact that in the Methodist Episcopal Church there is said to be a powerful element, including both clergy and laymen, which is strongly imbued with the principles of the A. P. A.

At the recent Methodist Conference, held in St. John's Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Henry C. Seymour, a lawyer, with an office at 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, appeared and declared that Protestants were being discharged in great numbers from the service of the Methodist Book Concern in order to make way for Roman Catholics. Mr. Seymour was heard, but his charges received little notice from the Conference. The charges, however, were industriously circulated throughout the country, and before long a shower of protests came raining in upon Eaton & Main, the agents, who have supreme charge of the publishing branch of the Church.

The purport of the charges was that Superintendent J. Frank Dillont of the publishing department has been systematically discharging Protestant employes and putting Roman Catholics in their stead. It was asserted that while Mr. Dillont himself is a Protestant, his wife is a Roman Catholic, and has largely influenced his policy. Many of the protests came from ministers. Half a dozen notices were sent warning the Book Concern that unless it ceased the practice of hiring Roman Catholics to the exclusion of Protestants orders for Sunday school libraries would be canceled and given to rival secular publishing houses.

Within the last month the volume of these letters swelled to such an extent that the agents of the Book Concern found it impossible to answer them all individually, and it was decided to prepare a circular explaining the position of the house. Whenever one of these protests is received a copy of this circular is inclosed in answer. Among other things, the circular says:

"It has not been the policy of the management to interrogate candidates for employment as to their religious faith. We have not personally believed that such a method would be creditable to the spirit and standard of the great Church which we represent. Even if a Roman Catholic publishing house, as in many cases is assumed, would utterly refuse to employ Protestants among its workmen, we have not thought that our Church, possessing a more enlightened spirit, standing in the world as the representative of a truly New Testament standard which teaches the common brotherhood of all men in the redemption of Jesus Christ, would do well to attempt a policy of discrimination in the employment of help in the mechanical department simply on the basis of the personal faith of such help."

Dr. G. P. Mains, when asked by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES as to the results of the A. P. A. crusade, said:

"It is not our policy to fire back a volley at the attack of this pop-gun cavalry. We have issued the circulars and have let the matter drop. We could have employed the lever of our great Methodist Congress and felt the occasion demanded it, but we know that the attacks will soon die out, and we have an abiding faith in the good sense of the Methodist Episcopal Church, clergy, and laymen. There is a Methodist Church in every town of this country having a population of 5,000 or more, and we do not believe that they will accept the idle and spiteful reports of interested partisans who seek to weaken the influence of one great department of our Church.

"It is not true that any Protestant has ever been discharged because a Protestant, or that any person has been employed in the service of the house because a Roman Catholic; nor that any Protestant has ever been discharged for the sake of giving employment to a Roman Catholic."

It was said last night that recently a number of old employes of the Methodist Book Concern have been discharged. There is reason to believe that all the enemies of the concern are not yet out, and that a faction still in the service is lending its aid to the A. P. A. crusade. Before long some more changes may be looked for in the Fifth Avenue house.

BODY WAS LEFT BEHIND.

Mrs. Scroggs Is on the Sea Thinking It Is with Her.

Mrs. Arthur Scroggs, whose husband, a sea Captain, was drowned near Victoria, British Columbia, two weeks ago, sailed from England on the St. Louis on Wednesday, under the belief that her husband's body was in the fore-foot of the steamship. As a matter of fact, the Captain's body is now at the Morgue, and will be buried in Potter's Field, unless some provision is made in the next day or so.

Mrs. Scroggs understood that the undertaker in Victoria had shipped the body through to England. But the undertaker only billed it to this city, and it lay at the Grand Central Station until yesterday, when it was sent to the Morgue.

TROUBLE AT THE DRESSNERS.

Furniture Seized by Men from a New York Installment Firm.

HASTINGS-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y., May 13.—Frank Horton, who is named by Mr. Dressner as the co-respondent in a suit for divorce, purchased some furniture for his room while he boarded with the Dressners. Since Mrs. Dressner spent two days and two nights in the barn in an effort to establish her residence here, Mr. Dressner has had watchmen at the house to prevent any one entering.

The furniture purchased by Mr. Horton was bought from a New York firm upon the installment plan. He failed to keep up his payments, it is said, and to-day men in the employ of the firm came here to seize the furniture. The watchman on duty refused to allow them to enter but upon display of authority to do so he finally consented. The furniture was taken to New York.

To-morrow's Holiday in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange to-day decided to respect the proclamation of Gov. Hastings to observe Saturday as a holiday, in honor of the dedication of the Washington Monument. The Stock Exchange will, therefore, be closed on that day, notwithstanding the action of the Clearing House and Philadelphia banks, who, yesterday, decided to ignore the proclamation.

To Inspect Land for Sale.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, State Engineer Adams, and Commissioner Babcock, the Forest Preserve Board, together with the forest expert of the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission, Col. Fox, left this city this afternoon to inspect some 250,000 acres of lands which have been offered to the State for sale in the vicinity of the Black River watersheds.

The Violet Rhode Island's Flower.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 13.—The school children of Rhode Island, who have been casting ballots for a State flower for several days, favored the violet by a vote of 10,013 out of the total number of 42,209 votes cast.

BUBONIC PLAGUE RAVAGES.

Two Thousand Deaths in a Fortnight in India.

LONDON, May 13.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Bombay says that the bubonic plague is making fearful ravages in the Cutchmandvi district, where there have been 2,000 deaths in a fortnight.

Half the population has fled.

FIVE MINERS KILLED.

Others Hurt by the Fall of a Tipple at Pinckney, Tenn.

FLORENCE, Ala., May 13.—This afternoon the tipple at the Pinkney, Tenn., ore mines, about twenty-five miles from here, fell, killing seven men and badly wounding several others.

Communication with Pinkney is cut off and full particulars cannot be had. Physicians have left here for the scene of the disaster.

MUNICIPAL ICE CREAM.

Park Commissioners of Chicago Propose to Make an Improvement.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The South Park Commissioners, dissatisfied with the quality of ice cream served in the refectories of Jackson and Washington Parks, have decided that the cream hereafter shall be made by park employes.

The Commissioners said that last Summer the finger of scorn was pointed at them whenever they appeared at the refectories and stands.

They propose this year to have a better article on sale.

SOME POPOCRATIC SARCASM.

Appears on Cars Carrying Nebraska Corn for India.

CHICAGO, May 13.—A car of corn from Nebraska, destined for famine stricken India, arrived here to-day. One one side of the cars are these signs:

"From the mortgage-ridden Popocratic farmers of Bloomfield, Neb., land of plenty, to the starving subjects of Plutocratic John Bull in India."

On the other side is painted the legend:

"Without the aid or consent of Johnnie Bull, Bloomfield, Neb., contributes to his starving and neglected pauper millions of India."

This car load of corn will be taken in hand by the Indian Relief Committee connected with one of the local churches, and will be shipped to its destination as soon as possible.

A SUBJECT BURIED ALIVE.

Failure of the Experiment of a Hypnotist in Ontario.

HAMILTON, Ontario, May 13.—Prof. Ferris a hypnotist, last Tuesday night put Fred Smith under the influence, placed him in a coffin, and buried him in a vacant lot with a ventilating shaft leading to the grave. Smith was to remain under ground for three days. At noon yesterday people surrounding the grave heard cries coming up the shaft. Smith could be heard crying: "For God's sake, let me out of here!" He was soon dug up.

The Professor explained that Smith had not been sufficiently hypnotized. The young man vividly portrayed his agony when he awoke and found himself buried. The authorities intend putting a stop to such exhibitions in future.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS.

Senator Lexow Believes They Will Be Strictly Enforced.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—Senator Clarence Lexow, who introduced and secured the passage of the so-called Anti-Trust bills, was in the city to-night. He said:

"I am assured that the Attorney General's office will act promptly under the new law and that their efficacy will soon be attested. It is a curious fact that the most important featu e of the bills has been overlooked.

The bill compelling foreign stock companies to file annual reports the same as domestic corporations would not, if that were its only provision, be of much inconvenience to the foreign trusts doing business, but there is a clause making personally liable, for all infringements of the laws of the State relative to combinations, all or any Director, officer, or stockholders. Heretofore, by incorporating in New Jersey, and only having agencies in this State, it was difficult to prosecute them, and sometimes impossible.

"Will not other States be passing retaliatory measures to injure New York corporations?" was asked.

"They might if it was not a fact that this is the great market of the world, and the majority of our corporations do their greatest business here. I believe many of the States will copy our laws."

Sued for $20,000; Verdict for $1,500.

NEWARK, May 13.—Mrs. Grace Brooks brought suit for $20,000 against the Consolidated Traction Company for injuries she received Sept. 27, 1896, in stepping from a trolley car. The case was tried to-day, and the jury returned a verdict for $1,500 in favor of Mrs. Brooks. A verdict for $500 was given in favor of Mrs. Brooks's husband, who sued for the loss of his wife's services.

Ogdensburg Votes Republican.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., May 13.—The biennial city election occurred here yesterday. Edgar A. Newall was elected Mayor by a majority of 188 over the Democratic and Knights of Labor candidates. The whole Republican ticket was elected by good majorities. The present City Government is Democratic.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues low in the Atlantic and Gulf States and the central valleys; also on the Rocky Mountain plateau. An area of high pressure covers the northern Rocky Mountain slope. The barometer has risen on the Rocky Mountain slope and on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau and remains stationary in the other districts.

The temperature is lower in the upper Mississippi and the Missouri valleys, also on the Middle Atlantic coast.

Heavy rains have occurred in New England and the Atlantic and east Gulf States. Showers are reported in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

Unsettled weather and showers are indicated for New England, the Lake regions, the Ohio valley, also near the North Atlantic coast Friday with generally fair weather in the Gulf States and the Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature will be lower in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi valleys and warmer on the Rocky Mountain slope.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	59	61	65
6 A. M.	58	60	65
9 A. M.	63	58	65
12 M.	67	60	68
4 P. M.	64	61	65
6 P. M.	61	60	62
9 P. M.	59	59	63
12 P. M.	59	58	61

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64¼
Weather Bureau	59
Corresponding date 1896	61
Corresponding date for last 20 years	57

WAR ON CORRESPONDENTS

Gen. Weyler Turning His Attention to Representatives of American Papers.

BOUND TO SUPPRESS THE NEWS

A Cuban Hospital Destroyed and Its Inmates Burned Alive—The Battle at Lareforma Was Disastrous to the Spaniards.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 13.—Reports from Havana to-day indicate that the Spanish officials are beginning a war against the American correspondents again for their reports sent out regarding the Spanish atrocities and the many cruelties inflicted by the Spanish troops throughout the island. The papers of Spain took up this matter some time ago, and Weyler promptly deported all the correspondents of the Madrid papers, and since this he has secured several editions of their papers when they contained anything that touched of criticism on his course,

He has now taken up the American correspondents, and it is stated that he has said that he proposes to make an example of them. He has shown in the case of Ona Melton how long he can keep a man in prison if he so desires. The correspondent of a New York paper, Eduardo Garcia, was arrested yesterday, and is now in a Cabana cell, and several other correspondents there have been warned that if they continue to send out facts regarding the actions of the Spanish troops they will be dealt with very summarily.

George Eugene Bryson, who has long been a correspondent in Havana, and who has written some very strong articles regarding the barbarities of the warfare of the Spaniards, had a very narrow escape. He was held yester

TURKS PRESS THE WAR

Edhem Pasha Urged to Go Ahead with the Greatest Energy Regardless of Diplomacy.

THINKS HE CAN CAPTURE DOMOKOS AND THE GREEK ARMY.

The Greeks Are Preparing for Another Retreat—No Reply from the Sultan to the Demand of the Powers for an Armistice.

LONDON, May 13.—The correspondent of The Standard at Constantinople says:

"Edhem Pasha has wired to the Porte that he is quite certain of being able to capture Domokos, and the Greek Army as well; and in response pressing orders have been sent to the Turkish staff to go ahead with the greatest energy, regardless of diplomacy.

"General military preparations continue here."

GREEKS TO ABANDON DOMOKOS.

Another Retreat Apparently in Progress at This Time.

LONDON, May 14.—The correspondent of The Morning Post at Domokos, under yesterday's date, says:

"It has been decided to evacuate this position, and a large number of troops have already left. It is freely asserted that the war is over. I am about to start for Athens."

A dispatch to The Times, from Domokos, dated Wednesday, reports the increased activity of the Foreign Legion, which has been ordered to proceed to the left flank of the Greek army near Lake Tynias. This is regarded as an indication of the point of danger. It is also possible, thinks the correspondent, that they have been sent to cover the retreat of the army to the old frontier.

NOT TO THE POWERS' LIKING.

Russia Feels Chagrin at the Military Strength Developed by the Turks.

LONDON, May 13.—The powers are in no mood to yield overmuch to the demands of Turkey. The war has had quite an unexpected effect in revealing an amazing military vitality in the Sultan's domains, which is in no way to the humor of Russia or the other powers.

Hence the Sultan will be reminded that it was his original misgovernment which led to the war, that only the influence of Europe has prevented a general blaze in the Balkans, and that it is, therefore, advisable for him to accept reasonable terms. The activity of Turkish military preparations, which is in no way abated by the diplomatic negotiations, may possibly be explained by the following statement of a high Turkish official:

"The Russians are putting a high price upon the moral support they extended to us during the Armenian trouble; but the demands now made upon us are so exorbitant that their acceptance would be tantamount to resigning our title as a free nation."

WAITING FOR AN ARMISTICE.

Turkey Uses the Feast of Bairam as an Occasion for Further Delay.

LONDON, May 13.—The Graeco-Turkish news received to-day does not change the situation. Everything is facing on the Porte's action. There is no confirmation of the report, printed by the Journal of Paris, that an armistice has been arranged, but, the silence from the seat of war seems to indicate that Edhem Pasha's advance upon Domokos may have been countermanded. The Sultan's position is little stronger than King George's, and, therefore, it is not surprising that, while the war feeling is so strong, he hesitates at taking a step which could be construed at Constantinople as a surrender of Ottoman interests. In addition to this, the Feast of Bairam begins to-day and lasts until Sunday, offering another excuse for delay.

The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Larissa telegraphs, under yesterday's date, as follows:

"The Feast of Bariam has commenced, and there will be no military operations except when necessary. Edhem Pasha has caused sheep to be killed, according to the Turkish custom, and has visited the Generals in the vicinity. The troops fired a feu-de-joie. The Mussulmans and their families are celebrating the feast with enthusiasm, as marking the release from foreign domination, each head of a family killing a sheep with his own hand. The rich are keeping open house, and the Mussulmans are promenading the streets in gala dress."

A dispatch to The Times from Athens says that the inaction of the Turkish Army is due to the intervention of Russia.

POWERS RENEW THEIR REQUEST.

Porte May Be Unable to Act Until the Occupation of Domokos.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.—The foreign Ambassadors held another conference to-day, after which Baron de Calice, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, called upon Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and renewed the proposal of an armistice which was presented yesterday. The opinion is general in Turkish circles that until the occupation of Domokos, which is momentarily expected, the Porte cannot grant an armistice.

GREEKS BESIEGE PREVESA.

Turkish Forces Marching on Kalambaka, Near Trikkala.

ATHENS, May 13—Midnight.—According to dispatches just received here, the Greek forces are besieging Nicopolis and Prevesa.

LONDON, May 13.—A dispatch from Athens to The Times says:

"Col. Biaractaris and a brigade have been ordered to go to Epirus to protect the Greek peasantry against Turkish cruelty."

The Athens correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Another Greek force under Col. Batzaris is advancing from Louros to co-operate with Col. Biaractaris.

"Prevesa is closely besieged by land and being bombarded from the sea. It is reported that an attempt will be made to take it by storm."

The Athens correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"There has been no real attack by the Greek fleet upon Prevesa, but only a bombardment to facilitate the landing of troops. The Turkish fortresses at Nikopolis and Prevesa fired now on the fleet and now landward, proving that the Greek Army is advancing. One afternoon Helen Constantinidis entered the engagement. Telegraphic communications have been cut between Prevesa and Janina, and the Turks have retired to Philiocastro.

"The action of the fleet enabled 3000 volunteers to land on the Louros side, and the Greek gunners destroyed several convoys bound for Prevesa."

GREEK FLEET BLOCKADES.

Gulfs of Volo and Salonica Said to be Closely Guarded.

LONDON, May 13.—A telegram received here from Athens to-day says the Greek fleet has established a blockade of the Gulf of Volo.

The Greek squadron is watching the coast from Platamona to the Gulf of Volo, and, it is claimed, the Greek warships are also blockading the Gulf of Salonica. A British steamer, bound for Salonica, has been prevented from entering the Gulf.

TURKS DRIVEN BACK IN EPIRUS.

A Movement Which Makes the Capture of Prevesa Possible.

ATHENS, May 13—1 A. M.—A dispatch just received from Arta says that the Greek troops under Col. Bairactaris have had an engagement with the Turks around the town of Imaret. Several have been killed or wounded. The Turks have retreated with the exception of a small column, which is still opposing the Greek advance. Col. Golfinopoulos has advanced and occupied Philipiada. He expects to capture the iron bridge over the Louros, which would render the capture of Prevesa possible.

GREEKS OBJECT TO INDEMNITY.

Delyannis Thinks the Evacuation of Crete Was Sufficient.

LONDON, May 13.—In the course of an interview in Athens to-day M. Delyannis, the former Premier, criticised the evacuation of Crete without compensation, and declared that Greece would never pay indemnity to Turkey. He added: "If any such proposal is submitted to the Legislative Assembly it will certainly be rejected."

The Athens correspondent of The Standard says it will be impossible for Greece to pay indemnity, except from the interest that belongs to bondholders.

ON THE TURKISH PRIZE SHIP.

Premier Ralli Orders the Prisoners to be Kindly Treated.

LONDON, May 14.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"M. Ralli, who visited the captured Turkish steamer Georgios on her arrival here, informed me that the Government has decided to treat the vessel as a prize of war, and to utilize her as a transport ship. Mabrouk Fahmy, Ibrahim Roushdi, Abdullah Fekri, Ahmed Hamoud, all of whom are officers of the Khedive's household, denied that they had any knowledge that there were arms aboard, and declared that they believed the boxes contained preserves, as they were so disguised. Later, however, Abdullah admitted that he knew the contents of the boxes, but said there was no intention to use them against the Greek army, as they were designed to pacify the disaffected population of the Island of Thasos.

"M. Ralli gave instructions that they be taken to Nauplion as prisoners and be well treated. They all testified to the kindness of their captors.

"I accompanied him on board after they had left and had a delightful moonlight sail. We visited the Admiral of the American cruiser San Francisco before returning to Athens. M. Ralli had neither eaten nor slept since the day before."

REPORT OF AN ARMISTICE.

The Journal of Paris Receives the News from Thessaly.

PARIS, May 13.—A correspondent of The Journal at Lamia, Thessaly, telegraphs under yesterday's date from that place, saying he has learned from official sources that an armistice between Turkey and Greece has been concluded. He adds:

"This solution was impatiently awaited by all, for it is impossible to continue the war under the present circumstances. The interest is no longer in Thessaly, but at Athens, as it is probable that the action of the Cabinet in signing peace is destined to bring the Ministry to a speedy end."

The statement of The Journal of Paris as to an armistice having been concluded should be accepted with reserve, as all the reports from other sources seem to indicate that Turkey is delaying action in the matter, and the dispatches from Athens and Constantinople direct, of yesterday, do not bear out the statement made by the Lamia correspondent of The Journal.

GREECE BUYS WAR SUPPLIES.

Athens Government Still Continues to Send Men to the Front.

LONDON, May 14.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the Government continues to send men to the front, and is purchasing large quantities of war material.

The Government is sending large orders for horses and munitions of war to various European cities.

REVOLTS IN MACEDONIA.

Four Thousand Insurgents Endanger Turkish Communications.

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Athens says that Greeks who have arrived there from Damia report a Macedonian rising in the district between Selfdse and Koziani, while The Times, an Athens evening paper, states that there has been a rising in Central Macedonia, that 4,000 insurgents have captured the pass forming a part of the principal lines of communications of the Turkish Army, that they are advancing toward Elassona, and are preparing to unite forces with the bands under Davell, Zermas, and other Macedonian chiefs.

ROBINSON'S DEFENSE CLOSED.

He Is Accused of Having Purchased $200,000 Worth of Stolen Diamonds.

The defense of Joseph Robinson, who is on trial before Recorder Goff, in General sessions, was finished yesterday. Robinson is accused of having bought upward of $200,000 worth of diamonds from Julius Stein, who has confessed that he stole the diamonds from his cousin and employer, Julius Lyon, of 20 Maiden Lane. Lyon failed last August, and the defense claims that the failure was fraudulent, and that Lyons conspired with Stein to sell the diamonds to Robinson in order to get cash.

Lawyer Levy summed up for the defense late yesterday afternoon. The case will go to the jury this morning.

OPEN CARS IN RAINY WEATHER.

Passengers Were Soaked and Conductors Badly Puzzled.

During the heavy rains of the last three days the full fair-weather complement of open cars has been kept on the Lexington Avenue and Broadway cable lines. On the Third Avenue line only open cars have been seen. The results have been innumerable complaints. Only one side of the cars can be closed, and passengers naturally crowded to that side. Then, as the cars turned or the wind changed, rain poured in through the openings and rushes of passengers to the opposite side followed. These demoralized the conductors, who found it impossible to pick from the shifting masses those who had and those who had not paid.

Passengers were soaked, uncomfortable, and angry, the company lost money, the conductors lost their tempers, and there was wrath and disaster all around.

FRIGHTENED BY A DUMMY.

Chorus Girl Thought She Saw a Man Armed with a Knife.

Mae Forrest, a chorus girl in "The Serenade," at the Knickerbocker Theatre, took it into her head last night to visit the trap cellar beneath the stage. When she got down she fainted, and Dr. Kerley of 118 West Eighty-fourth Street, who was in the audience, was summoned.

When she was sufficiently recovered she said that there was a man hiding in the trap cellar with a knife in his hand. An investigation showed that the man was one of the dummy figures used in the new production "A Round of Pleasure."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.

7:00 A. M.—1,035 First Avenue, H. Glass; damage trifling.

7:30 A. M.—Foot of West Thirty-seventh Street, canalboat, James K. Williams; damage, $150.

11:50 A. M.—870 Willis Avenue, George Hood; damage, $50.

1:20 P. M.—174 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, J. J. Callison; no damage.

5:10 P. M.—528 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, A. Hilder; damage, $5.

RIVER FRONT IMPROVEMENT

Dock Department Engineers Suggest Plans to Facilitate Handling of Freight.

TRAINS ON MARGINAL STREETS

Slips to Accommodate Floats on Which Cars May Be Run, After Having Been Loaded at the Piers, Could Be Built at the Battery.

The report of the Board of Consulting Engineers of the Dock Department upon the improvements of the North and East River water fronts was read at a meeting of the Dock Board yesterday.

The consulting engineers are George S. Morison, William H. Burr, and William P. Craighill. This report is supplemental to those they made in February and October last year, and relates almost exclusively to the marginal streets, recommending plans for best adapting them to the needs of shipping and the convenient handling of freight.

The greater part of the street, the engineers say, should be used in connection with the piers, the first fifty feet beside the bulkhead, as it is at present on West Street, being covered by sheds, while the tenants of piers should be allowed the use of another strip for the storage of such heavy commodities as can be stored in the open air, these generally being of a class not to be long left in this position. An eighty-foot strip was originally suggested.

West Street, where improved under existing plans, is 250 feet wide. After allowing strips for the uses above referred to, there would remain 120 feet of width, and in a preceding report the engineers recommended that fifty feet should be applied to railroad facilities designed to connect the piers with freight stations on shore and with points of delivery of car floats along the water front.

The water front of New York, the engineers say in the present report, suffers from a lack of proper facilities for the interchange of freight between railroads which reach the shores of the harbor and shipping which enters the port. Goods brought to the piers, which have come by railroad or from within the city, are subject to inconvenient and expensive methods of handling. In but few instances can railroad cars be run upon the piers. The engineers, therefore, have sought to devise a plan for such disposition of the facilities offered by the marginal way as will give permanent relief.

To Facilitate Traffic.

The report says: "The principal end is to facilitate the interchange of traffic between land and water lines of transportation, and at the same time improve the means of reaching either class of transportation from the city. This means an arrangement by which railroads can place their cars alongside ships as they lie at the piers, and also run their cars directly to conveniently located storage warehouses. At the same time, it is essential that the land approaches by which teams reach the piers should be as free as possible, and that this freedom of approach should extend to the railroad tracks as well as to the piers.

"It must be borne in mind that it is highly probable that before many years street railroad tracks will perform a service which has not yet been undertaken in New York City. Electric and other mechanical power is rapidly superseding horse power for passenger traffic. With the greater power which is thus available the same tracks which are used during the busy hours of the day for the distribution of passengers may be used at other times for the distribution of freight, and it is quite possible that much of the business which is now handled by drays and trucks will, before many years, be handled by electric cars."

The engineers recommend a four-track road within the fifty-foot strip which has been referred to, leaving seventy feet for ordinary street purposes. In order, however, that trucks may back up to cars standing on the outer track without encroaching upon the seventy-foot street space, it is now suggested that the fifty-foot strip for railroad purposes be placed further out, narrowing to the necessary extent the strip allotted to storage, originally planned at eighty feet.

"A freight railroad along the river front," the report continues, "must not be regarded as a through line over which trains would run, but simply as a long, narrow yard used entirely for switching purposes and for standing cars in convenient positions; but it must be remembered that property here is of value for the storage of cars, and they should be left standing no longer than is necessary for loading and unloading. This means that there must be two main tracks kept clear for the quick moving of cars, while two outside tracks would be used to stand cars on, and these car tracks should be so situated that the cars on them can be approached by trucks.

Spur Tracks to Piers.

Spur tracks should be run from the outside track on the water side to piers whenever desired by lessees, and smilar tracks should be run from the outside track on the land side into adjoining property, whenever owners desire to use it in this way.

This scheme applies to West Street, between the Battery and Charles Street. The engineers recommend that the dock improvements between Charles and Gansevoort Streets, should be so made that West Street may be continued 250 feet wide up to Fourteenth Street.

On the East River a marginal way 200 feet wide has been contemplated, though not yet constructed, from the Battery to Corlears Hook. The engineers deem this sufficient, provided no sheds are allowed along the bulkhead, and the division of the remaining 200 feet, they recommend, should correspond with that proposed for West Street.

It is then suggested that float landings should be established at convenient intervals to connect with the railroads and the four tracks on West Street to terminate at the lower end, just above Castle Garden, in an apron, adapted to a four-track transfer boat, capable of carrying ten cars on each track, or forty in all. The report adds:

"The opportunity for a suitable landing for such a boat at that point is exceedingly good. The boat would carry a full train of forty cars, representing 1,000 tons of freight, and would be able to handle cars much more rapidly and efficiently than any system of floats. Furthermore, the capacity would not be limited by the size of the boat, but by the speed with which it could be unloaded, as every railroad terminating in New York harbor could own or operate one or more boats of this class."

The extension of the tracks between Gansevoort and Fourteenth Streets depends upon the final plans of the Dock Department in reference to the projected piers for long steamships. Above Fourteenth Street tracks can be laid and connected with the float landings which the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Erie Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Company now have.

On the East River there are suitable places for transfer boat landings at Jackson Street and at the Battery, though the report says that the present system of ferry houses, immediately adjoining the Battery, would probably interfere with the switching from a large transfer boat.

Union Ferry House.

In a former report the engineers recommended a grand union ferryhouse and ships that would take less room than the several houses now maintained, and offer greater convenience to passengers.

Above Corlears Hook to Fourteenth Street the report says that interests are best conserved without a marginal street, the lumber yard there located being best suited with the present arrangement. From Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth Street a marginal way could be built. Above Thirty-fourth Street the general character of the bank is not favorable to a marginal way.

The report continues: "Your board appreciates that a change of method which requires the railroads to transfer their freight stations practically from water to land is a serious matter; the result should be attained gradually, but when it is reached, decided advantages will accrue to the railroads. With the method now in use drays and wagons deliver and receive freight along the street front of the sheds which occupy the bulkhead, while floats carrying cars are brought up to the bulkhead, lying in the slips between the piers. This freight is handled by hand trucks to points within the sheds, where it is sorted by stations, and then taken in the same way from these sorting points to cars standing on the floats. The worst congestion which now occurs on West Street is due to the collection of teams waiting their turns at the unloading platforms.

The plan contemplated provides for loading much of this freight directly into cars standing on tracks in the street, and also provides for freight stations at various points in the adjoining blocks, where freight can be delivered from side streets, without creating any congestion on the marginal way. In loading and unloading cars on floats at the present time, it is necessary that all freight so received and discharged should be carted across West Street, necessitating congested masses of trucks and carts along the bulkheads of such portions of the water front, to the great disadvantage of the handling of the freight itself, and a frequent stoppage of street traffic at these points.

Your board believes that the construction of this system of tracks will materially reduce the amount of teaming along the marginal way, especially if the surface tracks come into use in the business parts of the city for the distribution of freight. Your board further considers that passengers and other pedestrians should be kept off the surface of the marginal way, and that a series of bridges should be constructed, practically from every pier, to the shore side of the street, by which people can pass over the railroad tracks and the street to the piers. These bridges should be at least sixteen feet in the clear above the established street level, and preferably would terminate at the building line, with approaches through buildings fronting on the street.

Passengers Not Inconvenienced.

"With the double-deck ferryboats now coming into general use, the bridges will not involve an unnecessary climb for ferry passengers. The pier sheds to which the bridges would lead would generally provide passenger accommodations on the second floor, and it would be more convenient to mount the bridge than to thread one's way through the dangers of congested carts, trucks, and street cars."

Regarding the street cars, the board suggests that it might be well to place them on an elevated structure, over the foot bridges, the passengers reaching the bridges from the cars by the use of short stairways. Such a road would afford convenient connections with all piers and ferry slips, and the board believes that the advantages of the scheme would justify its early adoption.

The Dock Commissioners laid the report over for further consideration.

HEAVY FALL OF RAIN.

In This City It Registered 1 3-5 Inches—Bad Weather General East of the Rockies.

If the knowledge that others are suffering equally be any consolation, New Yorkers may console themselves in their disagreeable weather experiences of the past two days. All over the country, east of the Rocky Mountains and north of Florida, rain has fallen. The streets have been muddy and in places impassable, and umbrellas have been practically useless. Yesterday heavy rainfall was confined to the lower lake region, the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, and the Atlantic States.

From 8 o'clock Wednesday evening until 5 o'clock last evening, the rainfall registered 1 3-5 inches, not a record breaker, but a very heavy fall. In the outlying sections of Brooklyn and the uptown districts of this city, the young vegetation, parched by the sun and heat of Sunday and Monday, has responded gratefully to the falling rain. The fruit trees, bursting into blossom, the grass along the highways, and the wild flowers blooming in the woods in luxuriant beauty, bear witness to nature's law of compensation, and make reparation by the pleasure they afford for the discomfort of blown out umbrellas, wet trousers and skirts, and muddy shoes.

Damage on Staten Island.

The heavy rain of yesterday caused the Jersey Street Brook, running through New Brighton, S. I., to rise beyond its usual bounds. The brook runs under John Irving's factory, then under a livery stable, and then under Richmond Terrace and another buildings to the Kill. During the night the brook became dammed between Irving's factory and the Kill. The water backed up into the factory and $6,000 damage was done.

Knocked Down by a Thunderbolt.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 13.—John W. Free, who resides on Wildey Street, this village, is suffering from the effects of lightning which struck his house during the thunderstorm last night. Free was knocked down and rendered almost insensible. He seemed paralyzed for a time. Other members of the family felt the shock, but not so severely. The house was but slightly damaged.

House Struck by Lightning.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., May 13.—A tenement owned by Joseph Hoffman, on Fourth Avenue, was struck by lightning during the thunderstorm last night. The lightning smashed the skylight and caused much excitement among the six families living in the house.

KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

Sudden Death of a Young Man in Nanticoke, Penn.

NANTICOKE, Penn., May 13.—Albert Cooper, a well-known young man of seventeen years, of a prominent family, was returning home this evening, when some boys who were toying with a hanging electric light wire, dared him to take hold of it. He seized the wire and instantly received a shock, which laid him out insensible, and from which he died a few minutes later.

An excited crowd gathered, and an inquest is to be held. The family is overcome with grief, and one of his sisters has been lying unconscious since the fatality.

Injured by Lightning.

NYACK, N. Y., May 13.—Lightning did considerable damage in Rockland County last night. Part of the vestibule of St. Ann's Catholic Church was shattered, and the Rev. Father Crosby was badly shocked. Miss Kate Cooke, a young lady of Upper Nyack, had an arm rendered useless by the lightning. Many electric-light poles and trees were shattered.

MAN KILLED IN A FIGHT.

Conflicting Stories Told of the Trouble Which Led Up to a Homicide.

James Glacken, a laborer, forty-two years old, of 1108 Second Avenue, died in the street in front of 42 West Forty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon, after a fight, and the police of the East Fifty-first Street station are looking for the man supposed to be responsible for his death.

According to Hugh Strain, of 309 East Forty-fourth Street, who is under arrest, Glacken and he went to the Forty-fourth Street house, which is a flat house in the course of construction, to look for work. There they were met by two laborers named Cooney and Gallagher. Strain says he was at one time a foreman in the Broadway power house, and that Gallagher then worked under him. Strain says that he and Glacken were immediately set upon by the two other men. He ran away to look for a policeman, leaving Glacken behind.

When he got back to the building with Patrolman Glennon, Glacken was lying before the house unconscious, and Cooney and Gallegher had disappeared. An ambulance was summoned from Flower Hospital, but before it reached the scene Glacken was dead. The surgeon thought the man's skull had been fractured. The body was taken to the station house.

Mrs. Ellen Foster, who lives near the new building, and who saw the fight which resulted in Glacken's death, told a different story to the police. She said that Glacken and Strain had been with Cooney and Gallagher all the afternoon. The men were not at work on the building because of the rain. During the afternoon, Mrs. Foster says, each of the men went at different times and got what appeared to be beer in a bucket and all drank. About 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon there was a general fight. Mrs. Foster says she saw Strain run away, and then she saw a man who is thought from her description to be Cooney attack Glacken. The latter was knocked down, and then the man who fought with him deliberately kicked him in the head several times.

Mrs. Marcellin's Will.

The will of Mrs. Georgina Precilla Marcellin, who died in Paris last December, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Office. The value of the estate is not given. Mrs. Marcellin leaves to her husband, Jules, a one-third life interest in the estate, and the home in Paris. To her son Frederick Jules, she leaves the income of two-thirds of the estate. The daughter, Blanche Vanderbilt Singer, at her own request, gets no part of the estate except a few pieces of jewelry.

BROOKLYN GIRL'S COURAGE

Eleanor Scheuter Chased a Thief, Although She Had No Shoes On.

SHE SAVED THE MONEY BAG

An Attempt to Rob an Elevated Railroad Station in Brooklyn Frustrated by the Young Woman's Promptness in Following the Criminal.

Miss Eleanor Scheuter is a Brooklyn girl of nerve and courage. Incidentally she is twenty-two years old and good looking. She is ticket agent for the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company at its Myrtle and Franklin Avenue station. About noon yesterday she was robbed of a bag containing $14, but the thief was unsuccessful in getting far away.

The thief is Charles T. Carter. He is a colored man, formerly employed on the road as a porter. He was discharged June 4, 1895, and arrested the same day for stealing a bag of coin from the Reid Avenue station. He was sent to prison for eighteen months for that crime, being discharged only a few months ago.

It was just after 12 o'clock. The station was quiet, as it usually is at that hour of the day. Miss Scheuter had been counting the receipts and had the money packed away in a canvas bag on the desk and ready for the collector. Miss Scheuter was in her stocking feet and resting quite comfortably. Suddenly the door opened. A negro walked in and approached the gate leading behind the wire wicket.

"Howdy, Miss," said he with a pull at his hat. "Guess we might as well 'come 'quainted."

"What do you mean?" exclaimed Miss Scheuter. "I don't know you."

"What do I mean?" was the reply.

"Why, I'm goin' to work here. Mist' Barton's jist hired me to come out here 'n keep this place in shape."

While he was speaking the negro carelessly edged up toward the counter and, with a sudden movement, grabbed the bag of coin and made a dash for the door. For a second Miss Scheuter was paralyzed with astonishment, but only for a second. Then she jumped from her stool and started in hot pursuit.

"Stop!" she shouted. "Stop, thief!"

The negro shut the door with a bang and fled down the long stairs several steps at a time. Miss Scheuter was only a few feet behind, and screaming at the top of her voice. In her excitement her shoes were forgotten, and her shoeless feet pattered over the wet sidewalk, through pools of water and puddles of mud regardless of consequences. Half a block ahead of her on Myrtle Avenue the negro was sprinting at top speed. Behind him were a dozen men and boys who had joined in the chase at the first note of alarm sounded from the top of the station stairs.

Just then Officer Nolan come in sight from Bedford Avenue. He gave chase and overhauled the negro.

"What are you running for?" he demanded.

"Running for a car," was the reply.

"That man stole a bag of money from the station," exclaimed Miss Scheuter, running up. "He just snatched it and ran."

"I ain't got any money. I didn't take anything."

Just then a bag lay in sight at the negro's feet. It had fallen down the inside of his trousers leg, where he had deposited it for safe keeping.

"That settles it," said Nolan. "Come along."

"That settles it," repeated the prisoner. "Guess th' jig's up."

The prisoner and booty were taken to the station and Miss Scheuter suddenly discovered that her shoes were missing.

"Gracious," she exclaimed. That was all. The crowd was enjoying her predicament immensely, but not for long. Miss Scheuter with a frightened look scudded back to the station and mounted the stairs breathless and blushing.

CHURCHMEN IN CONFERENCE.

Gathering of Leading Congregationalists in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn—Officers Elected for the Year.

In Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, the annual meeting of the Manhattan-Brooklyn Conference of Congregational Churches was held yesterday afternoon and evening, under the Presidency of Henry L. Pratt. On motion of S. S. Marples, a resolution was passed congratulating Plymouth Church on its fiftieth anniversary. "Sixty-six persons," he said, "had joined that church two weeks ago, forty-four of whom confessed faith." A number of two-minute addresses followed, which told of church work and development. Some difficulties regarding them were also related.

The election of officers resulted in the choosing of the following: President—S. S. Marples, South Church, Brooklyn; Vice Presidents—J. F. Ripley, Pilgrim Church, New York, and B. F. Blair, Brooklyn; Secretary and Treasurer—Edwin H. Byington; Executive Committee—G. W. Brush, William H. Nichols, Dr. L. C. Warren, the Rev. Franklin Gaylord, and George Bishop; Auditors—Augustus Haviland and O. L. Cushman.

In the evening the Rev. J. S. Braithwaite of East Rockaway conducted the devotional exercises. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Dixon, the Rev. A. J. Lyman, and the Rev. Dr. Abbott. William Von Tupper of Plymouth, Byron Horton of Lewis Avenue, Dr. H. C. Houghton, and R. D. Benedict were elected delegates to the State Conference. Dr. Abbott said that many of the churches were teaching better than they were gathering. The reports of the day had shown that the churches of this conference were not cemeteries. In speaking in reference to his own work, Dr. Abbott said it had been his idea to change the order of services somewhat, and devote his morning sermons to evangelistic work, and the evenings to instruction, in which he had tried to maintain, so to speak, a large Bible class.

He did not think the chapel should ever be regarded as a place of worship specifically for the poor, nor the church a place of worship specifically for the rich. The chapel is a place for evangelizing and the church for teaching.

SIMEON HOAGLAND DEAD.

Famous as Owner, Trainer, and Breeder of Trotting Horses and Road-House Keeper.

Simeon Hoagland, a veteran owner, breeder, and trainer of trotting horses, whose name was once familiar in racing circles throughout the country, died yesterday afternoon at his home on King's Highway, near Coney Island.

He was born in 1817 near Elizabeth, N. J., and his love for horses was born with him. Before he became of age he had a local reputation for judging and handling trotters, and as he grew older his judgment became even better and his interest deeper. He owned much fast stock in his time, and when he opened a road-house in East New York, on the Jamaica plank road, he drew about him many famous men, who enjoyed discussing and looking at good horses—men like Robert Bonner, Dan Mace, Hiram Woodruff, Bill Wheelen, and Dan Pfeifer.

"Uncle Sim," as Mr. Hoagland was known among horsemen, did as much as any one man in the country to establish the trotting horse in the affections of the American sportsman and public, to put the sport on an enduring basis, to develop strains of trotters, and to define the principles of breeding. His wife died four years ago. Three daughters survive him—Mrs. J. B. Douglas, Mrs. N. W. Livingston, and Miss Georgianna Hoagland. He had six grandchildren.

Funeral services will be at his late residence at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The Rev. T. V. Van Buskirk and the Rev. Dr. Stockwell will officiate.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, May 13.—The Funderburg Mills at New Carlisle were fired by an incendiary shortly after midnight and destroyed. Loss, $50,000.

BOY THIEVES FELL OUT.

Division of the Spoils Caused Jealousy and Arrests Followed.

Michael Duggan, ten years old; David Crandall, nine years old, and James Ahearn, nine years old, all Harlem boys, were held for trial in the Harlem Court yesterday on charges of larceny. The boys, it is alleged, robbed the cash drawer of Mrs. Tillie Gerschiet's grocery store last Tuesday, securing $1.60.

On Wednesday they met in Lexington Avenue, and decided to commit another robbery. While passing 1,640 they saw Mrs. Margaret Morrissey cleaning the front windows. They slipped into the house and stole $14. Then they went on a candy and peanut debauch and killed a canary and a cat. The division of the money caused trouble, and Crandall informed the police, who arrested the other boys.

BIBLES BY THE MILLION.

The Annual Report of the Society Shows an Enormous Output.

Last year's work of the American Bible Society was carried on with the aid of $188,377.57 received for benevolent work. This is one of several interesting items in the annual report of the society submitted at a meeting in Bible House yesterday. The disbursements for benevolent work aggregated $265,668.90. Among the most important grants were $74,778 to the New York Bible Society, $396 to the New York Female Bible Society, $920 to the Brooklyn City Bible Society, and $14,675 to the American Sunday School Union.

Scriptures printed and purchased amounted to 1,454,860 copies. The issues of the society during eighty-one years amount to 63,219,340 copies. The work in foreign lands was carried on as usual. In Turkey an unusually large grant of Bibles was made, owing to the lamentable condition of the Armenians.

Upon the society's presses in Bible House since 1853 there have been printed more than 42,000,000 volumes of the Scriptures.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Vice President S. M. Provost, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—William H. H. Hart, San Francisco; W. C. Duvall, Washington, D. C.; R. B. Nowell, Montreal; the Rev. John H. Haughton, Denver, Col.; John G. Cortelyou, Omaha, Neb.; J. M. Chandler, Providence; J. T. Bourne, London, England; H. Klingford, Lima; H. Wesley Huterius, Auburn, Me.; D. A. Blake, Dublin, Ireland; F. A. Corbin, New Haven; Miss Pauline H. Lee, Washington, D. C.; S. H. Harrow, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. M. E. Rangley, Akron, Ohio; Robert A. Forrest, Philadelphia; G. F. Stanton, Hartford, Conn.; Major and Mrs. Van Dyck and Miss Van Dyck; J. M. Emerson, Ansonia, Conn.; A. C. Woodworth, Providence.

BREVOORT—R. E. Taaffe, Rio de Janeiro; Charles and Ian Inness, Inverness, Scotland; Thomas and Mrs. Chadenton, Paterson, N. J.

BUCKINGHAM — H. L. Carter and E. J. Matthews, Philadelphia; Henry M. Rogers, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Joseph Sawyer, Boston; Charles B. Goodwin, Keene, Penn.; R. H. Stern, Boston; S. A. Borden, Fall River, Mass.

GERLACH—L. L. Salveter and Mrs. Salveter, San Francisco; John and Mrs. Cullen, Buffalo; A. W. Lawrence, Boston.

GILSEY—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley, Catskill, N. Y.; Dr. M. Warren, Jersey City; John J. Reilly, Chicago.

GRAND—John T. Devine, Washington, D. C.

GRAND UNION—Dr. E. E. Styles, New Britain, Conn.; J. E. and Mrs. Whitney, Philadelphia; E. B. and Mrs. Armstrong, Boston; H. L. Wayland, Philadelphia; A. A. and Mrs. Holt, Boston; M. Mastengate, Tokio, Japan; W. B. Guion, New Orleans; S. C. Comstock, Washington, D. C.; Dr. M. D. Smith, Middlebury, Vt.; Charles Denison, Hartford, Conn.

HOFFMAN—Carlisle's private secretary, H. W. Van Senden, Louisville, Ky.; Judge George Hamilton, Albany; Horatio Hickox, Burlington, Vt.

HOLLAND HOUSE—W. R. Kimball, Syracuse; W. T. and N. Rockwood, Saratoga; Martin A. and Mrs. Ryerson, Chicago; L. Campbell Johnston, London, England; Mrs. F. R. Hanaford, Philadelphia; F. F. F. Lovejoy and Mrs. Lovejoy and child, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. B. Walker, Chicago; Charles O. Baird, Philadelphia; H. M. Bylesby, St. Paul, Minn.

IMPERIAL—F. A. Raymond, Boston; Senator Henry C. Hansbrough, North Dakota; George T. Coppins, Boston; J. H. McBride, Cleveland; F. Thornton Hunt, New Haven; J. C. Randall, Boston; P. C. Darynforth, Chicago.

METROPOLE—E. L. Hert, Cleveland; Miss Tobias, Boston; Mrs. J. R. Savis, New Brunswick.

MURRAY HILL—Edward B. Sheldon, Chaffee Lodge, N. Y.; the Misses Blair and Potter, Newport, R. I.; E. R. Gates, Springfield, Mass.; L. E. Harmon, Buffalo; H. F. Atwood, Rochester, N. Y.

NETHERLAND — S. P. and Mrs. Johnson, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. T. A. Nordlinger, Rochester, N. Y.

NORMANDIE—Mrs. C. M. McIntyre, Montreal; G. C. and Mrs. Lyons and child, Providence; E. E. Whitworth, Westfield, Mass.

PARK AVENUE—Prof. H. B. Frissell, Hampton, Va.; A. W. Petler, Washington, D. C.; S. M. Holbrook, Springfield, Mass.; Arthur E. Mason, Boston; M. B. Finney, Washington, D. C.

PLAZA—E. H. Brooke, London, England; I. H. Widner, Cortlandt, N. Y.

SAVOY—William L. Parker, Boston; Lieut. Anton Hoffman, Kiel, Germany; Mrs. J. W. M. Cordeza, Philadelphia; Robert Bage Kerr and Mrs. Kerr, Lakewood, N. J.

ST. CLOUD—Mrs. Dr. Gilmer, Mascon, Ga.; T. V. Tripp, Birmingham; J. G. and Mrs. Unger, Owego, N. Y.

STURTEVANT—W. B. Kimball, Providence; Miss E. H. Crane, East Orange, N. J.; M. Howland Brown, Philadelphia; G. W. Denmore, San Francisco; H. and Mrs. Humphrey, Philadelphia; G. R. Batcheller, Boston.

WALDORF—Adjt. Gen. Whitney Tillinghast, second, New York; George W. Stevens, Richmond, Va.; Col. Waters, British Embassy to St. Petersburg.

WINDSOR—James E. Peterson, Detroit; Jonathan F. Morris, Hartford, Conn.; J. La Motte Morgan, Alabama.

VENDOME—Melville A. Heilbrun, Boston; F. J. and Mrs. Williams, Philadelphia; F. P. Robertson, New London, Conn.; H. Ulman, Williamsport, Penn.; J. W. and Mrs. Raines, Worcester, Mass.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bachman, P., Greenville, Ohio; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bachman, F., Greenville, Ohio; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baer & brother, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, dry goods;

ROOSEVELT ON HAND EARLY

Navy Yard Gatekeeper Did Not Know Him and Said "Who D'ya Want See?"

SCURRYING IN THE YARD

Fifteen Guns and "Hail to the Chief" Narrowly Escaped Being Too Late —Two Days' Business Were Packed into One.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt paid his first official visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning.

There has not been a more eventful day in the yard for years, or one so fraught with uneasiness and uncertainty.

In the first place, the new Assistant Secretary arrived at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, which was a half hour earlier than he had been expected, and he did not leave until 7 o'clock in the evening, which was many hours after the usual hour for closing the offices. He came to investigate charges that had been brought against various department heads by workmen, and presented himself at the Sands Street entrance to the yard at a little after 9 o'clock. He had been expected at 10 o'clock.

"Who d'ya want see?" demanded Gatekeeper Anthony Fowler. The Assistant Secretary told who he was, and was allowed to pass without being searched, while the gateman, with his remaining strength, went to the telephone and notified Commodore Bunce at the Lyceum that Mr. Roosevelt was coming. At the same moment a guard of 150 marines and the Navy Yard Band, who had been detailed to received the Assistant Secretary at the gate at 10 o'clock, arrived just in time to present arms and play "Hail to the Chief."

Had to Dress in a Hurry.

Lieut. Aaron Ward, aide to Commodore Bunce, who had been detailed to meet the Secretary at 10 o'clock, had just time to throw himself into his full dress uniform and meet the distinguished visitor before his arrival at the Lyceum, when a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Cob dock battery. Mr. Roosevelt was met at the Lyceum by Commodore Bunce and the following officers of the yard: Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, Constructor F. F. Bowles, Commander C. S. Sperry, chief of the Equipment Department; Commander J. J. Hunker, chief of the Ordnance Department; Pay Inspector A. S. Kenny, General Storekeeper; Paymaster George H. Reed, Superintendent of the clothing factory; Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, Capt. Francis J. Higginson, Captain of the yard; Paymaster L. G. Boggs, Lieut. Col. J. H. Higby, Commandant of Marines; Medical Directors Penrose and Walton of the Marine Hospital; Capt. Merrill Miller of the United States steamship Vermont; Capt. Frederick Rodgers of the Massachusetts, and Capt. J. R. Bartlett of the Puritan.

Mr. Roosevelt was introduced to the officers, and, after apologizing for upsetting things by coming so early, plunged right into business. One of the officers in the Commandant's suite at the Lyceum was placed at his disposal, and two orderlies from the Marine Barracks were stationed at his door. They were none too many, being kept rushing over the Navy Yard all day on all sorts of mysterious errands.

Among the early callers were ex-Mayor Schieren and William Berri of Brooklyn, who came to urge that Secretary Long be persuaded to order the cruiser Brooklyn to the Navy Yard for the presentation of the silver service to be given to the cruiser by the citizens of Brooklyn next week. They had learned that they would have to come over to this city and make the presentation on the vessel at the foot of Thirty-eighth Street. This, they said, would hurt the pride of the Brooklynites, and Mr. Roosevelt promised to write a letter to Secretary Long at once favoring their application.

Charges That He Heard.

The charges which Secretary Roosevelt came here to investigate comprise allegations of favoritism, violations of the civil service rules, and dishonesty on the part of officers in charge of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. Letters have been pouring into the department for months containing all sorts of serious charges made by discharged workmen. The men who complained had all been notified to meet the Assistant Secretary at the Navy Yard yesterday, and consequently when he arrived he found a crowd of workmen awaiting him. He told them all to return at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Roosevelt took lunch with Capt. Bartlett on board the monitor Puritan, and afterward inspected the vessel. Later he paid a visit to the battleship Massachusetts alone.

Time was short with the Secretary, and before the marine guard stationed on the quarter deck of the battleship could give him the necessary salute at departure he was well on his way to the Lyceum, where he immediately plunged into business—the real business. Soon there were heads of departments scurrying to the Lyceum from every part of the yard. It was announced that Mr. Roosevelt would strictly adhere to the old naval rule of hearing complaints behind closed doors. Promptly at 4 o'clock, the hour set for them, the crowd of unemployed workmen, each with a grievance, appeared at the Lyceum.

Paul Vandevelde, an electrician, was called into the private office. Vandevelde, who was an apprentice in the navy, and later employed in the yard as mechanic electrician, was discharged three months ago, with ten others, by Master Electrician Julius Pavre. One Jules Favre, a friend of Martin, had been retained, and made leading man, although he had never passed an examination as a mechanic electrician, being only an armature winder, an occupation requiring very little skill, all of which is in direct violation of the civil service laws.

Martin, Favre, Constructor Bowles were sent for and the statements taken of all concerned, and decision reserved.

About the Men from Chester.

Michael Maloney, John Sanders, James McGuire, and several other riveters, drillers, punchers, and ship fitters appeared with charges against Master Ship Fitter John Cawthorne of the Construction Department. The men claim that through the instrumentality of Cawthorne, forty riveters and punchers were discharged because there was no work, and that of this number all were Brooklyn and New York men. They say that out of the 200 men employed in the ship fitting shops, 150 are from Chester, Penn. Cawthone and every one of his foremen, they claim, are Chester men. Sanders stated that even drunkenness was overlooked in the shops, if the men were only friends of the foreman. Many veterans, he said, had been laid off, although standing higher on the list than many of those retained.

These men told the Secretary that on Wednesday, when it was learned that an investigation would be made yesterday, many riveters in the ship house who had been doing ship calking, a totally different business, were allowed to get out new papers as calkers and fill them at the yard labor bureau without losing time. These witnesses were told to return to-day. Orlando Wood, who worked in the construction blacksmith shop, told Mr. Roosevelt that he had been singled out for discharge last Saturday by Foreman McGinnis, although many men lower on the list than he had been retained. McGinnis came from Chester, and Wood claims that he was crowded out to make room for a friend of the "boss."

Peter Moulen, who was employed in the steam engineering machine shops, made a complaint against Master Machinist Howatt. He stated that last Saturday thirty-three machinists were discharged, because there was no work for them. Moulen said that none of these were from Chester, in which place Mr. Howatt lives, as does also his foreman. Moulen stated that Howatt has secured places for 150 Chester men since his arrival.

The Secretary heard the stories of fully a score of complaining workmen, but refused to make public his decisions in the cases.

"The greater number of complaints," said he, "I consider groundless. However, I shall most carefully consider every one and make a written report to Secretary Long."

Mr. Roosevelt said he would remain at the navy yard all day to-day, and probably to-morrow, during which time he expected to hear from every man who had a grievance. He will probably inspect the various departments to-morrow. He remained closeted with Constructor Bowles until ten minutes past seven o'clock last night.

DOCK NO. 2 IS NOW LEAKING.

It Is Near the Big Dock—Examining Board at Work.

The new board, consisting of Civil Engineers Menocal, Assersen, and Endicott, appointed to inspect Dry Dock No. 3 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and report on its condition and the cost of repairs will begin their inspection to-day. The dry dock, which has remained flooded since the Massachusetts was taken out during the early part of the week, will be pumped out today and a minute examination made of every part. It is generally believed that great difficulty will be experienced in preventing leakage, as the north side of the dock is filled ground.

The second timber dry dock, known as Dock No. 2, has developed signs of great weakness, like the big Dock No. 3, from which it is distant about 150 yards. Wednesday the dock began leaking rapidly all along the east side, and it was found necessary to flood the dock.

TWO ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Frightened by a Woman's Screams—Perhaps Involved in Flossie Murphy's Death.

Henry Weiss and James Fitzsimmons, former convicts, were arrested by the Eldridge Street police early yesterday morning, after they had made an ineffectual attempt to drug and rob Fanny Vogel, at 62 Allen Street.

The men went to her room, at her invitation, and made a sudden attack upon her. While Fitzsimmons held her, Weiss put over her mouth and nostrils a rag saturated with ether. The woman screamed so loudly and made such a struggle that the men became frightened and fled. Abraham Goldberg, who lives in the house, had heard the woman's cries, and tried to stop them. Weiss stabbed him in the thigh, and ran into the street, where he was arrested by Detective Monohan. He afterward told who his accomplice was, and Fitzsimmons was arrested in a Bowery lodging house. The prisoners were held for trial in Essex Market Court.

The police have an idea that Weiss and Fitzsimmons might have had something to do with the death of Flossie Murphy, known as "Diamond Flossie," who was murdered in her flat, in West Twenty-fourth Street, a month ago. Weiss and Fitzsimmons were in a prison together in Lawrence, Mass., and were released a few days before the Murphy woman was murdered. Fitzsimmons acknowledged to the police that they had come to this city with the intention of robbing fallen women.

CHINESE FLAGS FLYING.

The Special Ambassador and the Minister Receive Calls and Visit a Theatre.

Three Chinese flags were displayed in the city yesterday, one being over the Hotel Waldorf, the other before the Joss house in Mott Street, and the third over the Chinese Consulate in West Ninth Street. The visitors in whose honor the flags were spread were scattered during the day as widely as their banners.

Mr. Wing, the Chinese resident Consul, was a busy man as he started out at 9 o'clock arranging matters of business and pleasure for the Special Ambassador, Chang Yen Hoon, and the Minister, Ong Yung.

At 2 o'clock the Ambassador left the hotel, having remained in his apartments all the forenoon and having received no visitors but the Minister and Consul, who made formal calls. He spent the afternoon with friends. In an hour after his departure all the members of his suite had left. They went to various parts of the city as their several fancies suggested. As they divided into several parties, and their carriages were closed, they attracted little attention.

Last night the entire party went to the Casino to see "The Wedding Day." The costumes they wore were very rich—silk from head to heel, and of many hues. The majority of the blouses, however, were dark blue. The Ambassador and Minister were received behind the scenes by Lillian Russell and Della Fox.

R. H. SPENCER ARRESTED.

A Charge of Defrauding a Customer in Stock Speculation.

R. H. Spencer of the firm of J. D. Whitney & Co., of 50 Broadway, was arrested in the Centre Street Court yesterday on a warrant sworn out by A. N. Ridgeley of 131 East Twenty-ninth Street. Spencer was in court in answer to a summons issued at the request of F. H. Fernier of 246 East Twenty-first Street, who alleges that Whitney & Co. defrauded him out of $100.

Ridgeley alleges that he deposited $4,000 with Spencer on Dec. 1 last to be used for speculation in stocks. On May 5 he asked for an accounting, and was told that there was a balance of $2,302.83 to his credit. He demanded the money, but Spencer put him off from day to day, and had not paid him. Magistrate Kudlich held Spencer in $1,500 bail for examination.

SUSPECTED OF MURDER.

Jacob Talt Believed to Have Killed Annie Bock.

Jacob Talt, who was arrested in Central Park last Tuesday on a charge of robbing a woman in St. Mark's Place last November, has made a confession to Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau. The methods used by Talt lead the police to the belief that he is the man who murdered Annie Bock, who was choked to death in her room in East Twenty-first Street last Summer.

Talt, or Tolker, as he says his real name is, was arrested at the request of Pauline Barnett, who alleges that on the night of Nov. 10 last he choked her into insensibility and robbed her of her diamonds. In his confession the man admits that he went to the woman's room and that he choked her, but he denies that he stole her diamonds.

Evelyn Russell went to the detective bureau yesterday and identified Talt as one of the men who was with the Bock woman in Fourteenth Street a few hours before the murder. He was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in Yorkville Court yesterday and remanded for further examination.

National Officers of the A. O. H.

National officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians were elected last night at the convention as follows: The Rev. A. R. Phillips of Plains, Penn., National delegate; E. R. Hayes of New Brunswick, N. J., National Secretary; John M. Wallace of Brooklyn, N. Y., National Treasurer, and the Rev. Father Conway of Brooklyn, National Organizer. A donation of $200 was voted from the National Treasury to the Building Fund of the Letterkenny Cathedral, County Donegal, Ireland. The next National Convention will be held in Brooklyn.

For Beth Israel Hospital.

In aid of the building fund of the Beth Israel Hospital, of 206 East Broadway, a Strawberry Festival was given in Lexington Opera House, last night, by the league connected with the Hospital. Fully 1,500 of the supporters and friends of the charity attended, patronized the booths and took part in the ball that concluded the evening. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band furnished a concert of popular airs for a promenade concert at the opening of the festival, and the charity was substantially benefited by the sum netted from the event.

Removals by the District Attorney.

District Attorney Olcott yesterday removed five more subpoena servers who have held over since he took office, Jan. 1 last. Andrew Fay, who held the office of second deputy chief clerk, has also been asked to resign. His place will be filled by Charles J. Campbell, who is a stenographer and a lawyer. Mr. Campbell will also act in the capacity of private secretary to Chief Clerk and Assistant District Attorney Unger.

Catholic Club Nominating Committee.

At a meeting of the Catholic Club held last night at the clubhouse, 120 West Fifty-ninth Street, the following were selected as the Nominating Committee to select candidates for the annual election, which will be held early in June: John Crane, John G. O'Keefe, Paul T. Kammerer, Thomas Mosher, and Michael Bannin.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A Meeting of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association.

QUESTION OF STABLE RATES

The Views of Chauncey M. Depew as to the Responsibility of the Different Lines—A Conference to be Held About Lake Rates.

The Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association held a long meeting yesterday at its offices at 143 Liberty Street.

The following members were present: Chauncey M. Depew, representing the Vanderbilt system; Frank Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania; C. S. Wight, representing the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio; George Olds, representing the Canadian Pacific; J. G. McCullough, Chicago and Erie; John Burton, Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway; M. E. Ingalls, Big Four; Samuel Sloan, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; E. B. Thomas and G. M. Cumming, Erie; James McCrea, Grand Rapids and Indiana; D. W. Caldwell, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; E. P. Wilbur, Lehigh Valley; S. R. Callaway, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis; S. M. Prevost, Northern Central; D. S. Gray, Pennsylvania Company; Joseph Harris and C. E. Henderson, Reading; Orland Smith, Pittsburg and Western; O. D. Ashley, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., M. Knight, C. S. Crane, Wabash; J. D. Layng, West Shore.

Before the meeting was called to order members of the board discussed informally topics of interest to the association. One was the relation of the association to the Inter-State Commission. Chauncey M. Depew was asked whether, if the United States Supreme Court should decide that the Inter-State Commission has the right to fix rates the effect would be the same as if the Pooling bill were passed. Mr. Depew said he did not think it would be. "There are so many railroads," he said, "operating under different conditions that to maintain stable and fixed rates it would be necessary for the roads themselves to make contracts.

"If the railroads had this power it would be of great benefit to the public. It would give fixed rates, which are absolutely necessary, and besides would punish all cuts and violations of the Inter-State commerce law. The courts could then punish the violators of the contract."

During the meeting a request was submitted from the Inter-State Commerce Commission for copies of all freight and passenger circulars of the association. A full set was ordered sent to the commission.

One of the principal subjects discussed at the meeting was the East and Westbound freight rate situation. Many railroads in the association, it is alleged, are cutting under their published freight tariffs. In the East-bound lake and rail routes this is especially the case. An early conference, it is said, will take place with the lake lines.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SALE.

The Santa Fe Sued by the Bondholders of the Company.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 13.—A committee of stockholders and income-bond holders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway have commenced proceedings against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, the Reorganization Committee of that railroad, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, the Union Trust Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, the Central Trust Company, and the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

The petitioners attack the validity of the sale of the Western Division of the Atlantic and Pacific to the Atchison. This line extends from Albuquerque to Mojave. It is sought to have the property so acquired by the Atchison Company held in trust for the benefit of the Atlantic and Pacific income-bond holders, whose liens upon the bonds and property the Atchison Company attempted to foreclose. The position of the complainants is that the Atchison Company cannot deprive them of their rights as creditors, inasmuch as all of the security holders of the old Atchison Company are practically reinstated in the new Atchison Company, in the same position and with the same priorities, and that the committee representing the bondholders of the Atlantic and Pacific, as creditors, cannot be so ignored as to have the benefit of their liens transferred to other creditors and stockholders of the Atchison Company at their expense.

The bill filed asked for an accounting and for an injunction against the disposition of securities of the Atlantic and Pacific Company by its nominal new owners.

Winnipeg, Duluth and Manitoba.

DULUTH, Minn., May 13.—Plans for the building of the proposed Winnipeg, Duluth and Manitoba Railroad were given out today. A contract has been signed in New York, by Premier Greenway on the part of the Manitoba Government and by Col. James McNaughtan and others, representing a syndicate, for the construction of the road from Winnipeg to Duluth. The government of Manitoba guarantees for a long term of years the payment of the interest on the bonds.

Three of four feeders for the main line will be built into Minnesota and Dakota, parallel with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

Delaware and Bound Brook.

TRENTON, N. J., May 13.—The annual meeting of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad was held here to-day. The road extends from Trenton to Bound Brook, and is a part of the Reading system. The following were elected Directors: John H. Michener, Edward P. Knight, Henry Lewis, H. M. Howe, and Thomas McKean of Philadelphia; George Richards and Frederick H. Beach, Dover, N. J.; Charles F. Bayles, New York; William Mershon, Rahway; Lewis H. Taylor, High Bridge; Samuel K. Wilson, and Isaac F. Richey, Trenton; Charles J. Smith, Plainfield. The Directors afterward elected Edward P. Knight President and J. S. Wise Secretary and Treasurer.

New York Central Refunding.

In Wall Street, the impression prevails that the refunding scheme of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad will not be taken up for some time. It is also believed that a friendly suit will be instituted against the New York and Harlem Railroad to determine the extent the last-named road may participate in the advantages arising from the funding of its bonds at a low rate of interest.

Railroad Men Honxed.

The statement published two weeks ago that railroad men are being hired for work on railroads in Japan and China has caused a rush to the Japahese and Chinese Consulates by men anxious to go to those countries. More than 1,000, who said they had been or are working on American railways have applied at the Chinese Consulate. All have been disappointed to learn that the story was a "fake."

Railroad Men and Matters.

It is said the New York Central will soon equip its Putnam Division with electricity.

No penalties are provided for in the new agreement ratified by the Western roads at their meeting in Chicago last Tuesday.

The railway surgeons have changed the name of their association by substituting the word "International" for "National."

The Directors of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railroad Company met yesterday and passed a resolution authorizing the issue of non-cumulative income bonds, series B, to the amount of $15,000,000, in accordance with a plan proposed by the Reorganization Committee.

Hood's Pills
Are purely vegetable, contain no drastic drugs and are easy to take, easy to operate. Rouse the liver, stimulate the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MR. GLEASON'S BATTLE AXE.

Thousands in Miniature for Voters—Political Name, "Neither Tea Nor Tiger Party."

Mayor Gleason is circulating petitions in favor of his candidacy for the Mayoralty of Greater New York. If he secures the legal number of signatures he will file the petitions with the Board of Police Commissioners and demand that his name be printed with those of the other candidates. The petitions, after stating Mr. Gleason's name, residence, and place of business, continues:

5. The political name which the signers choose is the "Neither Tea nor Tiger" party.

6 We hereby select as the emblem or device to represent and distinguish the candidate hereby nominated by a "Battle axe."

The Mayor says he intends to go among the voters and become acquainted with them, and that he will make the campaign a hot one. He has already given an order for thousands of miniature pin battle axes, and these, he says, will be distributed among the voters. He also said that in a short time it would be evident that he was in the fight, for he would make his presence felt.

Mayor Gleason stated that the leaders of the old parties would be surprised at his canvass, and that the battle axes he would give away to be worn during the campaign would denote his followers. The Mayor said he was busy at work forming the platform on which he will go before the people. He says his record shows he has always been with the common people, and he is confident they will back him.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACCOUNTING BETWEEN PERSONS WHO WERE PARTNERS.—Francis J. Kennett, in a suit against George B. Hopkins and Henry L. Terry, in Supreme Court, Special Term, seeks an accounting, an injunction, and receiver, to close up partnership dealings, as stock brokers, of large magnitude, after a voluntary dissolution. The business was carried on in New York and Chicago, but ceased being so carried on in both places under the firm name, by voluntary agreement, about a year ago—the plaintiff, a resident of Chicago, liquidating the business there, and Hopkins, residing here, liquidating the New York business. The plaintiff claimed there were two firms, one in New York and one in Chicago, while Hopkins insisted there was but one firm, with two offices. Hopkins claims that he and Kennett were the only real persons in the business, and that he had made advances sufficient to absorb the capital of $200,000 furnished by Kennett. Justice Russell, before whom the case was tried, holds that the sole financial questions to be reached by final judgment are the amounts which either Kennett or Hopkins shall have of the assets, the extent of the lien of either upon those assets, or the amount which either shall pay to the other as the result of the accounting. The Court, therefore, directs a reference to take and state an accounting. Justice Russell regards the technical question as to the separation of the firm into two distinct partnerships as being an abstract one, not requiring solution for any practical result.

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LEASE OF WHARFAGE.—In the suit brought by Franklin Eastman against the City of New York for damages for its failure to deliver possession of bulkhead and wharf rights foot of East Seventieth Street, East River, under a lease, the Court of Appeals recently, in affirming a decision of the General Term of the late Superior Court, decided that a lease by the city granting to the lessee "the wharfage which may arise, accrue, or become due for the use and occupation in the manner and at the rates prescribed by law" of public warf property, consisting of a bulkhead at the foot of the street, "together with the right to enter * * * and to collect the said wharfage," is not a lease of the wharf or bulkhead itself, but is merely a lease of the incorporated right to collect wharfage, incident to the use of the bulkhead by vessels engaged in commerce. The wharf, as distinguished from the right of wharfage, the court holds, remains in the possession of the city, as the Trustee of the public right in and to the public streets, for the common use of the citizens, and remains a public wharf to which vessels may be assigned by the harbor authorities. The damages for a failure of the city to put the lessee in possession of the granted right to collect wharfage is not the value of the use of the wharf for the purposes of the lessee's private business, but it is the difference between the rent reserved and the value of the use of the wharf at the rate of wharfage fixed by law.

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TAXATION OF REAL ESTATE OF RAILROADS.—The town of York, Livingston County, assessed about seven miles of the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company at $300,000, and their action was affirmed, on writ of certiorari, by the Special Term, and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Fourth Department. The Court of Appeals has reversed the order below, holding, by Judge O'Brien, that the assessors did not adopt the legal method or rule for ascertaining the value of the property assessed; that under the present tax system, ordinary local taxation of railroad companies is limited to their real estate, as distinguished from personal property and franchises; and the assessment should be confined strictly to the value of the real estate. The rule to be generally applied in assessing such value for local taxation is the cost of replacing the portion of the road and appurtenances situated within the jurisdiction of the assessors in the condition in which they are found by the assessors at the time of making the assessment, and it was erroneous to base the valuation upon the income or earning power of an entire extensive system of which such portion of railroad forms a part.

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FEDERAL BONDS EXCLUDED.—Among the assets of the estate left by George B. Sherman, deceased, were United States bonds amounting to $10,000, and these the Surrogate of Erie County excluded from appraisal under the act of 1892 in relation to the taxable transfers of property. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the decision of the Fourth Appellate Division sustaining such exclusion. Judge Andrews, who gives the opinion, which is unanimously concurred in, holds that although the inclusion of United States bonds in the valuation under the laws for the taxation of inheritances, for the purpose of ascertaining the tax, was a valid exercise of the legislative power of a State, and did not constitute a taxation of Federal securities, yet, as matter of fact, the law of 1892, unlike that of 1887, exempts United States bonds from valuation in fixing the tax. The twenty-second section of the act of 1892 contains a new provision, declaring that the words "estate" and "property," as used in the act, "shall include all property or interest therein, whether situated within or without this State, over which this State has any jurisdiction for the purposes of taxation." United States bonds being property not subject to the taxing power of the State, the bonds herein are held to have been properly excluded from the valuation of the decedent's estate.

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DEVISEES AS TENANTS IN COMMON.—The Court of Appeals recently in the suit of Moffett against Elmendorf, passed upon some interesting questions arising under provision in the will of Samuel B. Duryea, who died about five years ago. He left a wife, Mrs. Kate Duryea, but no descendants, having never had any children, and also left two brothers of the half blood, children of the same father, and three cousins, named King, the only heirs of the whole blood of his mother. He left an estate valued at about $1,000,000, including about $800,000 of real estate. A clause of his will devised specific realty to a number of persons by their individual names, giving an equal share to each, without the use of any word applying strictly to a class, or anything requiring a class to satisfy the scheme of the will. The Appelate tribunal holds, by Judge Vann, affirming the decision below, that the testator was deemed to have intended to make the beneficiaries tenants in common, and that they should take distributively and not collectively; and, consequently, lapsed devises under such clause would go into residuum and not to the survivors. Another clause of the will gave testator's wife all the real estate, "except the portion thereof hereinafter otherwise given or disposed of." The court held that as the general purpose of the testator, who had no near relatives, was to provide for his wife, it was to be deemed that this provision covered lapsed specific devises, in preference to a subsequent clause, apparently inserted as a safety clause against remote contingencies and the possibility of partial intestacy, by which the residue of the real estate, if any there prove to be, was given "to those who may be my heirs at law at the time of my decease."

SALVATION ARMY DEFIANT

Its Commander Says He Will Hold All-Night Meetings Even in Jail.

DEDICATION OF HIS CHILD

Commander Booth-Tucker's Cheering Words to His Audience—A Telegram from "Steve" Brodie —A Prophecy for His Little Son.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army showed last evening that he is not a bit sorry for nor frightened at having been indicted on a charge of maintaining a nuisance at the Fourteenth Street headquarters. If he is locked up in the Tombs or sent to the Island for a month he promises to hold all-night meetings wherever he may be sent, and he invited all his friends to hold the all-night meetings with him should the authorities admit them.

That was the drift of his remarks last evening at the Salvation Army Headquarters, where he and Mrs. Booth-Tucker formally dedicated their youngest child, Herbert Lincoln Booth-Tucker, aged one month, to the service of God.

The little boy behaved very quietly all through the ceremonies, through the crashing of the cymbals, the pounding of the base drum, and the singing of over a thousand people. When the Commander and his wife, with the baby, ascended the stage they were greeted with tremendous volleys, which in Salvation parlance means a mingling of hallelujahs and tootings on the trumpets.

The announcement of the dedication of the child and the expectation that Commander Booth-Tucker would say something about his indictment attracted a large crowd. The Commander stood erect and held his head high as he talked about his indictment. He suggested the singing of the hymn "Keep Me Spotless," and then asked all the singers to smile, even if the Commander was going to be thrust into jail. Then he added: "You must not look as if you were afraid you will also be put into jail. It is I who will go there if any one does, and then I can hold all-night meetings there with my friends."

"I wonder if they will limit the number of visitors to see me. If they do not, I intend to give all an invitation to come to me in prison, and we can hold glorious all-night meetings there."

Then, taking up a telegram that lay on the desk, the Commander remarked that he would give his hearers a surprise. It was a telegram from his old guide through the down-town slums, "Steve" Brodie, and read thus:

See you are indicted. Will go any amount of bail for you. STEVE BRODIE.

A loud crash of the band and ardent hallelujahs followed, and the Commander added: "God bless Steve Brodie! I hope we'll yet see Steve Brodie among us wearing the Salvation uniform, and then he'll tell us all about the Bowery."

The Commander, still smiling, went on to say that he did not feel a bit anxious about the result of the indictment. "If we win, we win," he said, "and if we lose we win. So there's nothing to worry about, as we'll win, anyhow."

With these words he started another hymn. Then followed the dedication of the youngest member of the Booth-Tucker family. The happy father preached a very short sermon on the text, "Their child shall be called the prophet of the Highest," and said he hoped that prophecy would be fulfilled in his son. He would rather have him be a prophet than a millionaire or a politician, or even the President of the Republic. Then both parents, in turn, took the child and dedicated him to God.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB MEETS.

Charles Stewart Smith Was Not Present—Nothing Said About the Citizens' Union.

The Union League Club met last night, transacted its regular monthly routine business, and adjourned without any attempt being made by Charles Stewart Smitth and other members of the Citizens' Union to capture it. Mr. Smith was not even present. It was said he was not at the clubhouse during the day. In the meeting, according to the report of some of those present, the Citizens' Union's plans were not even discussed.

Resolutions were passed upon the deaths of Charles B. Fosdick and James C. Reed. The club also adopted a resolution unanimously refusing to accept the resignation of Gen. Horace Porter.

The following were elected members: William E. Taylor, William H. Young, Joseph Wodell, eorge H. Southard, John Carstensen, Tracy S. Lewis, Theodore Howard Banks, Henry F. Cook, Thomas Bakewell Kerr, Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., Joseph C. Hoagland, William H. Smith, Jr., Thomas F. Patterson, Thomas F. Shaw, and Hart B. Brundrett.

MINISTER WILL NOT RESIGN.

Stopped His Rent Money—He Is Now Paying It Himself.

At a meeting of the vestrymen of St. John's Episcopal Church of Van Alst Avenue, Long Island City, last week, a resolution was passed requesting the resignation of the Rev. George W. Webb as pastor of the church. The minister has refused to resign.

The vestrymen then notified the agent for Union College that they would no longer be responsible for the rent of the rectory, which is hired from the College Land Company. The Rev. Mr. Webb retaliated by notifying the agent he would pay the rent himself. Bishop Littlejohn is expected to visit the church to-day to investigate the differences between the minister and his parishioners.

Carroll Died from Injuries.

William Carroll, who was found injured in the rear of Clancy's stables, on Sixth Street, Long Island City, Monday night, died yesterday in St. John's Hospital. Dr. Henckson is of the opinion that the death was caused by a fractured skull. Carroll was twenty-two years old and lived at 108 Third Street, Long Island City.

THE GEN. SIGLIN DERELICT.

United States Revenue Cutters Ordered to Search for the Sealing Schooner.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a telegram from the North American Commercial Company at San Francisco, stating that the schooner General Siglin, one of the company's vessels, with eleven persons aboard and considerable treasure and merchandise, was seen on May 5 derelict, about one mile west of Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia. One body was distinctly seen lashed to the helm.

The Secretray was asked to send a cutter in search of the missing vessel. This request was repeated in a telegram signed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Union Iron Works, and the Collector of the Port of San Francisco. In compliance with these requests, Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has directed the cutter Perry, now at Port Townsend, to proceed at once to the point indicated and, if necessary, to cruise in the vicinity for ten days. The Corwin is also directed to sail at once and assist in the search.

The Grant and the Rush, in their cruise north, also will aid in the work. If the Siglin is afloat, it is very probable that she will be found within the next few days.

North Branch Coal Company Fails.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The North Branch Coal Company of 1,504 Milwaukee Avenue assigned to-day in the County Court in favor of Carl O. Reinbold. The assets are placed at $4,000, liabilities at $2,500.

Rocked on the Crest of the Waves,

The tradesman, tourist, or commercial traveler speedily begins, and not only begins, but continues to feel the extreme of human misery during the transit across the tempestuous Atlantic. But if, with wise prescience, he has provided himself with a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, his pangs are promptly mitigated, and then cease ere the good ship again drops her anchor. This is worth knowing, and thousands of our yachtsmen, summer voyagers, tourists, and business men do know it.

LIEUT. HAND GETS HIS SWORD.

Returned to Him by a Confederate After Thirty-two Years.

NATICK, Mass., May 13.—Lieut. Sherman P. Hand yesterday received the sword which was captured from him in the Battle of the Mine in front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864. It came by express recently from W. J. Welsh of Binghamton, N. Y., to whom it was delivered by Lieut. Hand's Confederate captor.

CHICAGO BANKER ARRESTED.

Charged with Embezzlement by One of His Depositors.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Trouble for Charles L. Schar and Franz Koch, the Halsted Street bankers, who suspended some time ago, has been commenced in a Justice's court, and Koch has been arrested and a Constable is said to be searching for Schar. It is thought that Schar has gone to California.

Koch is charged with embezzlement. The papers were taken out by H. Burkhard, who lives near the bank, at Twenty-sixth and Halsted Streets. Mr. Burkhard in his complaint alleges that on April 21 the defendants, forming the banking firm of Schar & Koch, accepted deposits in checks and money from him to the amount of $164.52.

SHE RODE ON THE AMBULANCE.

Woman Accompanied a Sick Man to the Hospital.

While James H. Cooper, a lawyer, of 446 West Twenty-third Street, was at work in his office, in The Times Building yesterday afternoon, he was prostrated with an attack of heart trouble. He remained at his office until evening, and then, at his request, word was sent to a friend of his, Miss Thompson, who came to the office in order to render him what assistance she could.

About fifteen minutes after her arrival an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital, in charge of Dr. Holmes, took Mr. Cooper away. The physician allowed Miss Thompson to enter the ambulance and accompany the patient to the hospital. The young woman, it was said at the hospital, is Mr. Cooper's fiancée. Mr. Cooper's illness is not serious.

RUN DOWN BY AN AMBULANCE.

Actor Ely Says the Driver's Action Was a Deliberate One.

Gilbert Ely, a member of the Waite Comedy Company, now appearing at the Murray Hill Theatre, had a narrow escape from death on Wednesday afternoon. He was riding a bicycle west through East Twenty-sixth Street, a few feet ahead of his companion, Dr. George Everson of 364 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. In trying to pass between two trucks he rode in front of an ambulance, the driver of which, he says, deliberately tried to run over him.

He saved himself by grasping one of the shafts of the ambulance. His wheel was smashed, and he has made a demand for a new one to Superintendent Lathrop of the Hospital.

The ambulance, which was taking a patient from Roosevelt Hospital to Bellevue, was driven by John Cook, who says that the accident could have been avoided if Mr. Ely had been a more expert rider, or had not been riding at such high speed. He says that Mr. Ely steered directly into the way of the ambulance.

TO ASSIST BISHOP WILLIAMS.

Dr. David H. Greer Mentioned in New Haven for the New Bishopric.

NEW HAVEN, May 13.—It was reported to-day that the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, was a candidate for the position of Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut, to be created by request of Bishop Williams, whose advancing years make it necessary for him to have help in his work.

When the dispatch was shown to Dr. Greer last night he denied that he was a candidate for the place, and said that he had heard nothing of the contemplated creation of the position. "The Diocesan Convention will meet next June," said he, "and I suppose Bishop Williams has intimated that he will then request that an Assistant Bishop be appointed. This has probably set the Connecticut rectors to talking, and my name may have been mentioned with others in connection with the post."

When asked if he would accept the Bishopric if it should be tendered, Dr. Greer said that he was very well satisfied with his present place.

MRS. GANT COMES BACK.

Her Husband, Thinking Her Dead, Was Married the Second Time.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., May 13.—Mrs. Clara Gant disappeared a year and two weeks ago. To-day she returned. She is the wife of Charles Gant.

After she had been gone a few days rumors were circulated she had been murdered A year ago to-morrow there floated up on the shore of Staten Island the body of a woman. Mrs. Gant's mother went to Stapleton and saw the body. She partly identified the body as that of her daughter, but was not positive of the identification, and never went back to the morgue. The body was buried in the Potter's Field as that of an unknown person.

A few months ago Gant remarried. From this action it was taken he was satisfied that the woman buried in the Staten Island Potter's Field was his wife. Gant's second venture into matrimony was not a success. His bride was a Miss Tice of Manchester. She deserted him after a few weeks and returned to her parents. She is still with them.

Mrs. Gant, the first, will not talk about her wanderings nor say why she went away.

She says she will not prosecute Gant for having married again, nor will she return to live with him.

PITTSBURG POLITICIANS FIGHT.

The Smaller Man Came Out of the Encounter Ahead.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 13.—A Councilmanic scrap occurred here this afternoon in the City Clerk's office, in which the smallest man came out best. The fight was the result of the charges preferred against Director J. O. Brown, for having been extravagant in erecting the public safety building.

George Stengel, a reformer, who brought the charges against Brown, also a member of the Common Council, was instrumental in having a special meeting of Select Council called for Friday, without the knowledge of S. D. Warmcastle, President of Select Council. Warmcastle charged Stengel with interfering in his affairs. The lie was passed. Warmcastle told Stengel to get out of the office or he would smash his face.

WANAMAKER'S

THE CASE OF JUPITER PLUVIUS VS. WANAMAKER'S

Bargains galore at Wanamaker's.

Showers galore outside.

The Rain-god tried to drown out the business.

But the business swims.

When the sunshine comes you'll find the attractions still here.

Jupiter P. will lose his case.

REMINDERS

Sateen Striped Cotton Grenadine, eight cents. Large quantity added this morning.

Black Lace Wool Canvas, twenty-five cents, just half.

Sicilian. Fine mohair and popular mixes. 75 cents; recent regular price, $1.75.

And a long catalogue that will please lavish and thrifty taste—beautiful dress textiles and beautifully reduced prices.

NEW TO-DAY

Shirt Waists. They are in possession. The procession of buyers comes ceaselessly this way—drawn by the big stock and little prices.

Shirt Waists spread over two floors—first and second, everywhere in evidence. They claim the store.

At 50c—Of percales and lawns, detachable collar. Regular 75c.

At 75c—Of lawns, dimities, percales and madras. Regular $1.50.

At $1—Of madras, lappet lawns, and all the newest materials. Regular $1.75.

Girls' Jackets and Reefers. Prices drop to quick selling point on the entire stock. Unequaled in Gotham. Many handsome novelties—one of a kind. All the *best* in style and finish. Sizes 4 to 14 years.

Jackets were $7.50 to $38; now $6 to $18. Reefers were $7.50 to $35; now $5 to $15.

Women's Trimmed Hats. Fresh from the work-room. $5 and $7 for the $8 and $10 sort. Beautiful combinations of fine quality straw, ribbons, flowers, chiffon, wings and ornaments.

Women's Umbrellas. Elegant, all-silk, fancy handles. $7 for the $8 and $10 sort; $10 for the $15 and $23 sort.

Men's Suits. Top-notch of style, perfect tailoring, all-wool materials—newest shades of cassimeres, cheviots and worsteds, TEN DOLLARS.

Maker meant them to sell at $15 and $16.50.

Steamer Rugs. $2.50 to $22.50—and you may choose from an immense assortment.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CANADA'S ALIEN LABOR LAW.

The Dominion Government Has Decided to Pass It.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 13.—The Dominion Government has decided to pass Cowan's Alien Labor bill with the addition of a clause providing that the bill shall be restricted in its application to persons from the United States, and only go into operation on being proclaimed by the Governor General in council, who may determine to what parts of Canada the bill shall apply, and may suspend its operation if the United States repeals its law.

EDITH BEHR IS FREE.

Released from Jail on Account of the Illness of Her Parents.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 13.—Edith Behr, the young woman who was sentenced to the County Jail for three months because she attacked the Bloy brothers, farmers of Lyons Farms, was released at 7 o'clock this morning. The Jail Committee of the Board of Freeholders was informed that her father and mother were ill at their home in Montvale, Bergen County, and although the sentence of the girl would not have expired until the 20th of this month, the Jail Committee decided to show her clemency, and discharged her from custody.

Her father is under a five months' sentence for the same crime of which his daughter was found guilty. His case is now in the Court of Appeals.

Must Limit Its Business.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 13.—Insurance Commissioner McNall to-day notified H. M. Mammill, Chicago manager of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., that unless the company confined itself to fire insurance he would revoke its license. The company has been advertising for tornado business. Other companies whose charters do not provide for tornado or hail insurance have been similarly notified.

To Succeed Mr. Milliken.

PITTSFIELD, Me., May 13.—Democrats of the Third Congressional District to-day nominated Frederick W. Plaisted of Augusta as candidate to oppose ex-Gov. E. C. Burleigh, the Republican candidate for the vacancy resulting from the death of the late Congressman Milliken. The Populists of the district nominated B. F. Lancaster of Norridgewock as their candidate.

The Trial of the Nashville.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 13.—It was necessary again to-day to postpone the official trial trip of the new gunboat Nashville. If conditions are favorable the trial will take place to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Speaker Reed Compels Mr. Simpson to Desist After the Floor Is Voted to Him.

WAS RENEWING HIS ATTACK

Sharp Repartee Between the Kansas Populist and Mr. Payne of New York—Charges of Fraud in Connection with the Seneca Oil Lands.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The question of the regularity under which the House is proceeding was raised to-day by Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) and led to debate. Mr. Wheeler objected to the approval of the Journal on the ground that the rule adopted a week ago for two meetings weekly, which allows the House to adjourn for three days without a quorum, was unconstitutional, being an attempt to do indirectly what could not be done directly.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) endeavored to renew his attack upon the Speaker for failing to appoint committees, and censured the Republicans for not mustering a quorum. He was declaring that there were more Democrats and Populists than Republicans present, when the Speaker sustained the point that he was out of order. "I have been in doubt whether I had any rights in this house lately," Mr. Simpson shouted, and he was compelled to take his seat under the rule.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) called Mr. Simpson to order, and to him the Kansan said: "The Speaker recognizes that you will do his bidding and you will get a good place on a committee all right. I know that there is a good deal of anxiety on that point among the Republicans."

This taunt moved Mr. Dingley and Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) to call Mr. Simpson to order.

The question whether Mr. Simpson should be permitted to proceed in order was put to the House and many Republicans voted no, while others refrained from voting, so the floor, by a vote of 80 to 57, was given to Mr. Simpson.

When Mr. Simpson again proceeded, however, the Speaker declared his remarks to be out of order, and called upon him to desist. Thereupon several Democrats protested against Mr. Simpson being taken from the floor.

Mr. Simpson made the inquiry: "Where am I at?"

"The Chair has never been able to find any one who knew that," was the reply.

There was some filibustering, after which the House decided that Mr. Simpson could not speak.

The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was presented by Mr. Sherman, and on the suggestion of Mr. Sayers it was decided that the matter of opening the Utah Gilsonite lands be postponed until Monday next.

C. W. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) opposed the ratification of the lease of the Seneca oil lands, asserting that it had been procured by fraud. The lands, he said, were worth $40,000, instead of $4,000, and read a telegram from business men of Bradford, Penn., offering the larger sum.

There was a long debate on the Omaha warehouse, but finally the report was agreed to by a vote of 54 to 47.

At 3:18 P. M. the House adjourned to Monday.

TARIFF DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

May 24 Fixed for Beginning the Discussion by the Committee on Finance.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Senate Committee on Finance reached an understanding to-day by which it was practically agreed that the debate on the Tariff bill should begin on Monday the 24th inst. In accordance with this understanding Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) this afternoon announced to the Senate that he hoped to call up the Tariff bill on Thursday, at least for a preliminary statement. In any event, the bill would be taken up on the following Monday.

Mr. Gallinger started the Senate on a debate by calling attention to the enormous imports on wool in anticipation of the new tariff law. Under the circumstances, he said, it was to be hoped partisan feeling could be put aside and a united effort made toward securing early action.

The discussion then became colloquial, and drifted back to the days of Buchanan's admonition against long tariff speeches. The debate, which had been quite free, settled down to an argument as to the effect of a wool duty in which Messrs. Lindsay, Gallinger, Aldrich, and Hoar participated.

Aside from the sharp personal colloquies it developed, the debate was mainly technical.

Mr. Chandler read the plank of the Indianapolis Democratic platform on the tariff and poked some fun at Mr. Lindsay. He was willing, he said, to accept Mr. Buchanan's doctrine of moderate protection, the application thereof to the present tariff. He presumed that Lindsay would be willing to apply the principal of incidental protection to Kentucky hemp and bagging. The new bill as a whole was a moderate one. The duties intended for protection were aimed to equalize the conditions between American and foreign manufactured goods, to enable the American manufacturer to lay down his goods in New York at no greater cost than the foreign manufacturer.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) desired to know whether the House or Senate bill was the ideal bill.

As a whole, Mr. Chandler replied, he favored the Senate bill, though he did not know whether it raised or lowered the duties on California fruits, which would perhaps influence the Senator from California.

"To be specific," said Mr. White, "I will ask whether the Senator considers the sugar duty of the House or the Senate the ideal duty?"

"I have not examined, either," was the reply, "but I will answer when the bill is considered in detail. I will ask whether the Senator is in favor of protection to American industries?"

"And that I will answer," retorted Mr. White, "when the bill is considered in detail."

"The Senate has digressed," said Mr. Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) and moved an adjournment to Monday, which, at 4:10 P. M., was carried.

AUSTRIA MEANS BUSINESS.

Her Manufacturers Call on the Government to Take Steps to Meet Our Tariff Bill.

VIENNA, May 13.—At a large conference of Austrian manufacturers held here to-day it was resolved to call upon the Government to endeavor to conclude international agreements with European powers, with a view of "effectually meeting the common danger to European economy arising from the prohibitive tariff policy of the United States."

JOHN C. PAIGE'S WILL.

His Estate to Go to the Boston Library Eventually.

BOSTON, May 13.—The will of the late John C. Paige, the well-known insurance man, was filed in the Suffolk Probate Office to-day. It contains public bequests aggregating $20,000 and puts the bulk of his estate in trust, appointing J. H. Benton, Jr., and William R. Gray his trustees and also his executors. He authorized them to continue his business for a period of ten years from the time of his death, and to loan it from time to time sums not exceeding $35,000 in all.

Mr. Paige's will provides for the gift of $500 to every person who has been in his employ for ten consecutive years before his death. At the death of his mother, Mrs. Ann L. Paige, the bequests are to be paid, and all the residue of his property is to be given to the Boston Public Library, to apply the same, so far as advisable, for the purposes of the children's room.

Two Suicides in Newtown.

NEWTOWN, L. I., May 13.—The body of Theodore Solmidz, aged sixty years, of 166 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, was found back of the Lutheran Cemetery last night. This morning the body of another man was found near Bowery Bay Beach. In one of the pockets was a card on which was printed "R. Straub, Plumber, 1,587 First Avenue, New York." Evidences of carbolic acid poisoning were found in both cases.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Negligee Shirts

of Foreign & American Cloths. All the newest whims of fashion,

$1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50. With or without cuffs.

841 Broadway, Cor. 13th St.

420 Broadway, Cor. Canal St.

265 Broadway, below Chambers St.

ERIE COUNTY ASKS OFFICE

New York Petitions Against the Appointment of H. P. Brendel Collector at Buffalo.

CALL ON THE PRESIDENT

They Are Received Courteously and Are Assured that Their Representations Will Be Considered—Other Aspirants for Office.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Erie County was in Washington in force to-day. While everybody else was interested in the sudden discovery, by the Senate, that there are hundreds of Americans starving in Cuba, a large delegation of Erie County Republicans was making preparations for a descent upon the President at the White House. Between 3 and 4 o'clock they descended. They came in carriages, which, when packed outside the Executive Mansion, made an impressive showing.

The party included H. P. Brendel, who hopes to be Collector of the Port of Buffalo; Nicholas J. Mock, his personal friend, and William Schneider, another personal admirer; Controller Roberts; Senator Simon Seibert, who trusts to become Collector of Internal Revenue by and by; John W. Scatcherd, William G. Warren, Frederick Greiner, George Urban, John H. Hazel, and Representatives Mahany and Alexander.

These gentlemen unanimously recommended Mr. Brendel as the choice of Erie County for Collector. The President received the delegation cordially, and promised to give consideration to its recommendations. Then there was a reforming of the procession of carriages, and the imposing party used up the remaining part of the afternoon in visiting the departments. Seibert's case is not to be pressed until the Collectorship of the Port is disposed of.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

James M. Sloan of Maryland, Assistant United States Treasurer at Baltimore; Brig. Gen. J. W. Forsyth, Major General; Albion W. Tourgée of New York, Consul at Bordeaux, France; H. P. Cheatham of North Carolina, Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia; Miss Mary R. Newlands, Postmistress at West Point, N. Y.; H. W. Hague, Postmaster at Torrington, Conn.; B. C. Alwod, Postmaster at Watertown, Conn.; J. W. Fesserden, Postmaster at Stamford, Conn.; R. Jobes, Postmaster at Suffield, Conn., and E. W. S. Pickett, Postmaster at Fairfield, Conn.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Amity, L. G. Trusdell; Canadice, Sarah Beam; East Hamlin, Alfred Hosner; May's Mill, U. O. Clifford; South Bristol, A. W. Hovey; West Bloomfield, M. H. Shepard.

Connecticut—Somers, C. H. Fuller.

Treasury Applications.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The following applications for appointment to offices under the Treasury Department have been filed: E. A. White of Belvidere, N. C., Deputy Auditor for the Interior Department; A. W. Tenney, Collector of Customs at New York; James Stone, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels at Buffalo.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore—JAMES M. SLOAN.

Surveyor of Customs, Port of Galena, Ill. —RICHARD S. BOSTWICK.

JERSEY BLACKSMITH KILLED.

Doctor Says He Was Kicked by Horses—Police Suspect Murder.

FREEHOLD, N. J., May 13.—The body of J. H. Reid, a blacksmith of Shount's Mills was found to-day at Matchapoulx. Close by stood Reid's team hitched to a wagon loaded with coal. Reid's skull was fractured and his face and head were masses of cuts.

A physician who examined the body says the injuries appear to have been the result of one of the horses kicking him. The police authorities do not accept this theory fully. They think Reid may have been murdered.

LIEUT. FARROW'S CASE ENDED.

A Sealed Verdict Which Is to be Opened This Morning.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 13.—The case of Lieut. Edward S. Farrow of New York, for fraud and conspiracy in connection with the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, was tried to-day in the County Court.

The jury has returned a sealed verdict which will be opened to-morrow morning.

Farrow was represented by George E. Josephs of New York, and local attorneys. C. F. Harper of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, the prosecutor, is represented by Vernon M. Davis of New York, and two Pittsburg lawyers.

DIPHTHERIA IN MENLO PARK.

Several Buildings Closed on Account of the Disease.

MENLO PARK, N. J., May 13.—There is considerable anxiety among the residents of this place over the spread of diphtheria. The railroad station is closed, and no one is allowed to go near it. This is because the wife of Manlon Sopher, the agent, has contracted the disease. Mrs. Sopher is very ill.

Edward Cramer's dry goods store and the tinsmith shop of Charles Lansing at Metuchen are closed, because diphtheria exists in their families. McConlin's grocery store here is closed for the same reason. The disease is supposed to have been brought here from Metuchen.

Strangled Himself to Death.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13.—John Berkley, an inmate of the almshouse, committed suicide at the penitentiary to-day in an unusual manner. Berkley sat in his bed, tied a handkerchief around his neck, fastened one end to the bed post, and then, putting his hands behind his head, forced it forward until he was strangled to death.

The Florida Senatorship.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 13.—Raney withdrew from the Senatorial race to-day. The ballot resulted: Chipley, 47; Stockton, 41; Hocker, 9; scattering, 2. Fifty necessary to a choice. The Chipleyites tried for another ballot, but there was opposition, and adjournment followed.

500,000 Muskallonge Fry.

CLAYTON, N. Y., May 13.—The Anglers' Association to-day placed in the St. Lawrence River at the Thousand Islands 500,000 muskallonge fry from the hatchery of Caledonia, N. Y. The hatchery is the only one in the State where these fish are propagated.

SHAPING A CUBAN POLICY

Reports of the Destitution of Americans Impress Senators with the Need for Action.

PRESIDENT NOT CONVINCED.

To Wait for Commissioner Calhoun's Report Before He Decides on a Course of Action—Edwin T. Atkyns at the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—There was a sudden and violent outbreak of Cuban sentiment to-day at the Capitol, and during the early hours the drift of opinion was strongly toward speedy and radical action by both Congress and the Executive, but later there was somewhat of a reaction upon its becoming known that the President, while keenly alive to the situation and anxious to learn everything possible that could guide his conduct of our Cuban and Spanish relations, felt that further information was necessary, and that for the immediate present the question was not one of recognition of the belligerency or independence of the Cuban insurgents, but of relief for the American citizens destitute and helpless in the towns of the Queen of the Antilles.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, while agreeing with the necessity for relief of the suffering Americans, is favorable to more radical measures, and a number of its members are earnestly desirous of instant action by the Executive in aid of the insurgents, but have not succeeded in converting the Administration to their views that present action is appropriate and imperative.

The event of the day was the report to their colleagues by the sub-committee of the Foreign Relations Committee, which yesterday examined the State Department Cuban reports. This statement, though not given to the public, was so far disclosed in character as to give rise to a good deal of excited comment among Senators and members.

The report, based upon facts presented by the United States Consuls in Cuba, it is said, brings out in strong relief the destitution which exists, not only among the Cubans, but among the Americans and pacificos now in the island, who were driven from their farms and into the towns by Gen. Weyler's orders, and thereby prevented from supporting themselves.

For several days past the subject matter of this report has been under discussion quietly among a few of the friends of Cuba in Congress, and they have lost no opportunity of impressing upon the President their convictions that it is his duty as the Chief Executive to delay no longer in taking active steps to terminate the present condition of affairs in Cuba.

These representations, however, have not been sufficient to induce hasty action. The President is engaged in the collection of facts touching the conditions that exist upon the island to-day. To this end Mr. Calhoun is now in Cuba, officially on another mission, but also charged with the observation of the conditions that prevail. When he has reported to the President, and the latter has gathered what he regards as sufficient store of information, based on facts that cannot be questioned, he will be ready either to take himself, or suggest to Congress, such action as these facts warrant. Meanwhile he has under earnest consideration the best means of affording relief to Americans suffering as a result of the conditions on the island.

To-day the President saw by appointment Edwin T. Atkyns of Boston, who is largely interested in Cuban sugar plantations. Mr. Atkyns was in Washington on personal business which brought him in contact with Secretary Long, an old friend. To further Mr. Atkyns's business, the Secretary took him to the White House and presented him to the President. The latter, learning that Mr. Atkyns had just returned from Cuba, began to chat with his visitor as to the state of affairs as they revealed themselves to a business man, and Mr. Atkyns gave him a faithful picture of the economic conditions that prevailed in Havana and in other portions of the island when he left. His story was so interesting that the President summoned Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, across to the White House to hear it. Mr. Atkyns had very little to say about the military situation in Cuba, and what he did utter in that connection did not indicate any leaning on his part toward either the Spanish or the insurgent side.

Spanish Legation Admissions.

At the Spanish Legation the news of the developments at the capital to-day was received with composure. Of course the action of the committee could not be openly discussed without violation of the strict etiquette which governs the diplomatic body in its relations to Congress, but it was suggested that the fact that the entire attention of the Senate for months to come would be engrossed by the Tariff bill might have determined the friends of the Cubans to endeavor to secure some sort of action by Congress before the tariff debates begin.

It is not denied at the Legation that suffering exists in Cuba, but such suffering it was said is almost always incident to war. It is contended that the Spanish Government has done all that it could with the means at hand to alleviate this distress. It was pointed out that Spain has granted permission to the Red Cross through Miss Barton to extend its good offices to the destitute in Cuba and moreover will not place any obstacles in the way of any proper charity in the United States which has the same end in view. All that is asked is that the food supplies contributed for the relief of the destitute are not used to maintain the Cuban insurrectionary forces in their resistance to the Spanish Government.

Members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate have recommended to the President that if necessary to secure the landing of feed and clothing to relieve the wants of Americans, they should be accompanied by an American warship. The President has listened to their advice, but has not indicated his intention to act upon it.

MORGAN RESOLUTION GOES OVER.

It Declares that War Exists and Neutrality Is to be Maintained.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Morgan Cuban resolution came up in the Senate at 2 o'clock, but went over until Monday at the request of Mr. Morgan, made in accordance with his promise to the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Morgan said his request was made for reasons of public duty and under circumstances which he was not at liberty to state fully.

The resolution is as follows:

"Joint resolution declaring that a condition of public war exists in Cuba, and that strict neutrality shall be maintained:

"Resolved, That a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed, and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

FOR AMERICANS IN CUBA.

Senator Gallinger Introduces a Resolution to Appropriate $50,000.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Mr. Gallinger introduced a resolution for the appropriation of $50,000 for the relief of suffering Americans in Cuba. The resolution went to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The committee has a list of heads of families representing over 100 Americans who are said to be in a starving condition. They are represented to be corralled in towns, and unable to get out for food, even if they had the means to procure it. The correspondence represents that there are thousands of Cubans in this condition.

AMERICANS DYING OF HUNGER

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Prepares Its Report on Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day had the Cuban question under consideration on

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Terrible, Yes

but how many people there are who drag through weary days, oppressed with weak, tired, languid feelings.

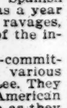
To overcome this unhealthy, debilitated condition there is nothing better than

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

which stirs up and enriches the blood, restores lost energy and invigorates the whole system. It tones up the digestive organs, makes sound, healthy flesh and drives away tired, miserable feelings. Its effects are speedily shown in brighter looks, increased strength and improved health.

All grocers and druggists keep it.

FRECKLES mar good complexions. Dermatologist Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., removes freckles. Consultation free. Terms moderate. Use Facial Soap. Send 10 cents for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.



the basis of the report of the sub-committee appointed yesterday to confer with the President and Secretary Sherman. The report was prepared by Senators Davis and Foraker, the Republican members of the sub-committee; Senator Morgan, the Democratic member, declining to participate in it. The report consisted of a concise statement of the contents of official reports from American Consuls in Cuba, bringing the information up to within a week of the present time. This report confirms the newspaper reports as to the situation of affairs in the island, and goes even further in depicting a deplorable situation than do most of the newspaper stories.

Special stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens in the island. Of these it is positively stated that there are hundreds in a starving condition and most wretchedly clothed. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. They are scattered in all parts of the island and are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship. They are generally persons who reside on the plantations, but who have been driven from their homes to the towns or concentrados, and who, being among strangers and without employment, are compelled to subsist on almost nothing. They are not allowed to return to their plantations even to pick berries or to secure the least article of subsistence. They are theoretically under the care of the Spanish Army, but the army is without a commissariat. They have no means of leaving the island. Their condition is pronounced wholly deplorable. The committee was especially impressed with this recital, and the opinion generally expressed that the situation should be remedied if possible.

It was considered as placing even a worse aspect upon the question of our relations to Cuba than the imprisonment of Americans, of which there are now comparatively few instances. The report also indicates a generally wretched condition of all the inhabitants of the island because of the scarcity of food and money, especially in the centres of population, and because also of the pressure of the most malignant diseases, such as yellow fever, smallpox, and dysentery. These diseases the natives withstand with comparative ease, but they are especially oppressive to the Spanish soldiery.

The reports indicate that the Spanish Army is not so strong now as it was a year ago, largely on account of these ravages, while they indicate no diminution of the insurgent forces.

The reports upon which the sub-committee's brief was based were from various Consuls, including Consul General Lee. They make no recommendations as to American policy, but merely give the situation as they see it.

BURLEIGH LOSES HIS GRIP.

L. V. Baker Controls the Republican Convention in Washington County, and Names His Ticket.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., May 13.—L. V. Baker carried everything before him at the Republican County Convention here to-day. Rumors were rife that Burleigh had manipulated enough of the delegates to give him a majority of the convention, but the result showed that Baker had a clean sweep of twenty-five, and used his power with telling effect.

Over five hundred people were in attendance in anticipation of a repetition of the disgraceful proceedings of the Argyle Convention two years ago. They were disappointed. Out of the 133 delegates, Burleigh had 54, and worked with his utmost vigor to swell the number to nominate William R. Hobbie for the Assembly, that being his objective point. He even was forced to the extreme of sacrificing everything else on the ticket to save Hobbie. But it did not work. Baker had his delegates solid, and held them.

The contests from Fort Ann and Fort Edward were thrown out by the County Committee, and the roll list was made up from the regularly elected delegates.

It was 2.30 o'clock when the convention was called to order by E. J. Gray, who named H. G. Burleigh as Chairman. Burleigh declined the honor, and moved the selection of Judge Lillie. Baker seconded this motion, and it was carried. Quiet prevailed when Judge Lillie took the chair and declared nominations for Assemblyman in order. The result of an informal ballot gave Charles R. Paris of Sandy Hill 77 and C. J. Gray of Whitehall 56. On motion of the Burleigh faction, Paris's nomination was made by acclimation. Paris was Baker's candidate, and his nomination means a Platt member from this district in the next Legislature.

There were five candidates for Sheriff, Baker's man, John Hulett, winning in the eleventh ballot, having received 77 of the 133 votes cast. Baker nominated the remainder of his ticket without difficulty. Baker secures control of the next County Committee by 10 to 7. The convention gives Baker full control of Washington County, and is a rebuke to the reform methods that have been inaugurated by Burleigh since his control of the county two years ago.

THE BEAM POOL DISSOLVES.

The Trust Came to an End in Philadelphia Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—A special meeting of the companies interested in the steel beam pool, which was organized fourteen months ago, was held in this city today, and the pool was dissolved and an open market created. The companies represented at the meeting were Jones & Laughlin, Carnegie Company, Pencoyd Iron Company, Illinois Steel Company, Phoenix Iron Company, Passaic Rolling Mill Company, and Pottsville Iron and Steel Company.

Percival Roberts, Jr., Vice President of the Pencoyd Company, stated that the meeting was entirely harmonious, and that all were of the opinion that an open market was best. He denied that there was any distrust among those comprising the pool, or that the rates on steel beams had been cut. He said: "The fixed price on beams has been maintained, but the companies manufacturing these also make plates, angles, &c. The prices on these latter have been cut, owing to competition, and, there being no fixed price upon them, it was deemed advisable to have an open market on beams also."

Mr. Roberts does not believe that there will be any general cutting of prices now that the pool is dissolved. "Beams," he said, "will probably be sold cheaper, but then plates and angles will command a higher rate accordingly, so in the average there will be no decrease of prices."

The Policy Must Be Paid.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 13.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day the jury in the case of Mrs. Louise Morris against the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $11,790, full amount of the policy, with interest, from March 19, 1894, the date of death. Morris was killed by falling from a skiff into Lake Chautauqua. The insurance company had refused to pay on the ground that he died from heart trouble and was not drowned.

COLORADO'S WOMEN VOTERS

The Work They Have Accomplished Since Receiving the Right of Suffrage.

A STATEMENT OF THE RESULTS

Politics Have Been Materially Purified in the State by the Influence of Women—Female Officeholders Have Proved Efficient.

DENVER, Col., May 13.—The Colorado Equal Suffrage Association and the Civic Federation of Denver make a public statement regarding the results of woman suffrage in Colorado, in the course of which they say:

"We, the members of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association and of the Civic Federation of Denver, having had our attention called to sensational and misleading reports of some Eastern journals concerning the results of impartial suffrage in our State, are impelled to issue a brief answering statement.

"Self-assertion being as unbecoming in associations as in individuals, we should accept in silence, as the inevitable due of innovators, the persecution of prejudiced critics did their hostility affect ourselves alone. But when false statements are made the weapons with which to defeat the liberty of women in other States a measure of authoritative self-assertion becomes necessary.

"We do not claim that phenomenal good has been secured by the vote of women. The tyranny of political machinery, made effective by long usage under the management of trained workers, cannot be overcome by the enthusiasm of raw recruits. We do claim that the women of Colorado have a vital part in the great movement that is everywhere seeking a better social order. The successful outcome of the late municipal election in Denver, occurring as it did three years after our enfranchisement, was the first triumph of an organized effort made by women to influence conventions and carry an election. This success is considered an earnest of future achievement through woman's ballot in the interest of reform.

"Never before or since the establishment of impartial suffrage in our State has there been here such concentrated effort in behalf of reform legislation. Bills relating to 'civil service,' 'local option,' 'indeterminate sentence,' a 'new primary law,' and 'improved election laws' were all proposed and indorsed by organizations of women. The first Legislature of the new order passed a bill giving the wife equal rights with her husband in the possession of their children, and the bill raising to eighteen years the age of legal protection for girls.

"In our present House of Representatives the effort toward practical economic reform is illustrated in the careful work of the Printing Committee, which, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Conine, is found to have cost the State $2,000 less during the session lately adjourned than ever before.

"To the efficiency of Mrs. Peavey's administration of the offices of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of School Lands, and State Librarian, fine testimony is given by the German element of our population, which is usually opposed to the recognition of women as citizens of the Commonwealth. The Denver Herald, a journal published in the German tongue, says in one of its January issues:

Woman in Politics.

"'Our readers know that we have never been in favor of women in politics, and are not to-day; nevertheless, if the women of the State can put such officers in the field as Mrs. Peavey, to women we can point as an example of immovable official integrity, then the women will be most welcome comrades in the fight against the corruption that disgraces our Republic.'

"If the absurd and unfounded comments of the Eastern press in regard to the liability of Colorado women to the requirements of military service and rumors of unwomanly violence of temper in important State Conventions be worthy of notice, it may be answered that the women of the Centennial State are as securely exempt from military duty as are the women living under the control of those States which still deny to them the gentle but effective weapon of the ballot. Further, we answer that no representative convention has had such experience of wild disorder as has been announced by misinformed Eastern papers.

"In regard to the effect of universal suffrage in Colorado upon the temperance question, it is found that although the ranks of the temperance party have not been largely recruited, because women as well as men are in doubt as to the wisdom of working for temperance through a distinct party, temperance legislation has been materially assisted. Three years ago only three Colorado cities prohibited the sale of intoxicants. Now twenty-seven municipalities refuse to grant license for their sale.

"An interesting fact has lately been noticed in regard to the relative dignity of the two houses of our Legislature. The lower house outranks the Senate in the serious decorum of legislative deliberation. The few women who sit as members in the Representative Hall of our beautiful Colorado Capitol seem unconsciously to impose upon its proceedings a greater regard for the amenities of speech and conduct than is observed in the upper house, where there are yet no women to be considered.

Improvements at the Polls.

"No less characteristic of Western chivalry is the improvement that woman's presence has made in the localities of primary meetings and polling booths. In many precincts where formerly they were held in stables or drinking saloons, primaries are now convened in home parlors, and polling booths are arranged in respectable buildings, and voting is invariably conducted with decorum.

"Since the success of the Legislature referendum of 1893, the women of Colorado have evinced a remarkable interest in all things pertaining to the general good. Because their opinions, expressed through the ballot box, have due weight in bringing about actual results, they have felt it their duty to make themselves acquainted with the principles and methods of government. For this zealous obedience to duty they have been doubly rewarded in finding that their zeal has acted as a leaven whose power has been irresistible, as is proved by the fact that the science of political economy has been more generally and seriously studied in Colorado during the last three years by both men and women than in all the previous history of the State.

A Colorado Woman's Testimony.

"All this is a thrice-told tale, whose repetition, however, it seems necessary to continue until its gospel shall penetrate the dull ears of ancient prejudice and the obstinate deafness of those who will not hear. The same thing is charmingly repeated by a bright Denver woman, who, in reply to solicitous inquiries of an Eastern friend, wrote:

"Whether our character has deteriorated by the use of the ballot, or whether an improvement is indicated by an increased interest in educational, social, and civil questions, is not for us to say. This we may affirm: That while we enjoy the self-respect that comes from recognized freedom, we are conscious of no deterioration in essential

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womanliness and detect no diminution of courtesy on the part of our masculine friends. The vocation of housewife is no whit less honored than before the acknowledgment of our individuality as citizens, and we still love our husbands, children, and home as always. Under the pressure of responsibilities we have a living interest in the moral and social issues of the day which we did not feel in the time of disfranchisement, when we had no incentive to study the principles involved and no part in correcting public evils.

"We believe that the sympathy and cooperation of men and women in the things that concern good government is an important step in the process of social evolution.

"It cannot be denied that the sentimental remonstrant is still among us, and that we hear in our own State bitter enemies whose corrupt schemes the women's vote has helped to defeat; neither, on the other hand, can it be denied that after a three years' novitiate in the exercise of our duties as citizens, we find encouraging confirmation of our best hope of reform through the quiet power of the ballot in our hands. Being now in the enjoyment of the first victory of our concentrated action in municipal interests, we have reason to believe that the disadvantages of inexperience are already giving way before an intelligent insistence upon the use of upright political methods. It is evident that every year will find the Colorado woman a more efficient citizen, but she has learned the lesson of patience and is now able to recognize that the errors of many generations can be overcome only by the slow process of ethical development, and that the mental and spiritual plane worthy of true humanity can sooner be reached through the concentrated and conscientious effort of the best elements of society in every State."

HEAVY EXCISE COLLECTIONS.

It Is Believed that the Receipts Under the Raines Law Will Be Larger This Year than Last.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—Indications are that the total liquor tax receipts for the fiscal year beginning May 1, 1897, will be considerably in excess of what they were last year when the liquor tax law was put in operation. The County Treasurers and Deputy Excise Commissioners have reported their collections for the first ten days of May to the Excise Commissioner, and these reports foot up to $9,153,648.34, which represents the total amount of moneys received as yet from the amended liquor tax law.

At the Excise Commissioner's office it was stated that owing to the magnitude of the business there would be many supplemental reports made of excise moneys collected, and that it was believed that the collection of something over $10,000,000 last year would be exceeded this year. This statement is substantiated by the fact that in Monroe, Albany, Onondaga, Oneida, and Cayuga Counties their collections are greater so far this year than they were last.

Alfred Page, the attorney to the Deputy Excise Commissioner in New York City, who was in this city to-day, said that the abolition of the "fake" clubs and "fake" hotels would not impair the amount of moneys to be collected under the law, and he believed that the amount collected in New York City this year would exceed the collection of last year.

Receipts for Liquor Tax Certificates.

The receipts for liquor tax certificates up to noon yesterday, from May 1, amount to $5,152,435. Among the latest clubs to apply for certificates are the Turtle Bay Democratic Club, the St. Elmo Club, the Criterion Club of the Metropolis, the Knickerbocker Club Association, the Fidelio Club of the City of New York, the True Friends' Social and Literary Circle, and the Hell Gate Gun Club.

WANTS TO CHANGE HIS NAME.

Anxious to Secure the Title Under Which He Was Married.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 13.—Dr. Frank Linbarger, whose marriage to Miss Mae Sanford of Red Bank under the name of Dr. Frank L. Lee, was celebrated at the latter place April 14, 1897, has made up his mind to legally change his name to the one under which he was married.

Lr. Linbarger met Miss Sanford at Asbury Park during the Summer of 1895. He was introduced by a friend as Dr. Lee. It was done in a joke, and the doctor never thought anything would come of it. As he became better known under that name, the harder it grew to make the announcement that his name was not Dr. Lee, but Dr. Linbarger. He made the fact known to Miss Sanford, and she wanted to keep the name of Dr. Lee, which he has decided to do. The doctor has retained Judge De Meza of this city, and the latter will make application to the Circuit Court of Union County to have the name changed.

The doctor's wife is reputed to be worth $75,000 in her own name. Her husband is a dentist and is now practicing in Red

OCTAGON SHOWS HIS SPEED

Mr. Belmont's Clever Colt Had an Easy Time Winning the Toboggan Handicap in the Mud.

A BOUQUET FOR SENSATIONAL

Racing Commissioner Morgan Also Won a Race with Blue Devil—Deerslayer, Storm Queen, and Xmas Also Won—To Race for Charity.

To no one but the wildest racing enthusiast or to him who won a pot of money by guessing the names of the winners of the races was yesterday a good racing day. There was rain and murkiness and discomfort, and forerunners of rheumatism and pneumonia in the air at the hour when people started for the track. There was a dull gray sky, and a threatening one, and tracks that were covered with a slimy paste when the probably 8,500 people who defied the weather reached Morris Park. There was rain of the heaviest and most enervating sort during the running of the two stakes, and the bouquet was decided in such a down-pour that there was practically nothing to be seen of it except the actual finish. London in its most moisty and dismal moments never boasted anything worse in the way of fog and slime and rain than did Morris Park when "Pa Bill" Daly's gelding Sensational put the stakes to the credit of the game-legged and uncouth old Pharisee from Hartford.

It was a pity, of course, that all these discouraging conditions should exist when the feature of the day was the race for the Toboggan Handicap, one of the best of the early events of the year, as it gives the older horses a chance to try their mettle as sprinters. There was too much mud and too much rain to make the wild rush of the horses down the Eclipse course pretty or picturesque. Yet it had its compensatory side, for it gave the colt Octagon, which Mr. Belmont last year declared to be the best horse he had in his stable, a pretty severe test. He stood it well, and won, with Hewett—far from being a fashionable jockey—on his back. It was won, too, in such a fashion as to stamp him as being about all that Mr. Belmont had claimed for him, as far as speed went.

Octagon was sick all last year, and failed to run up to the fine form he had shown as a yearling, and early in his two-year-old form. That is the reason why he is in this country this year, instead of being in England trying for the famous "blue ribbon" of the English turf, the Derby. Had he raced up to his private form last year he would probably have been there now trying for turf honors. For his appearance here, then, the attack of catarrhal fever that went through the stable last year is to be thanked by race goers. If Octagon can race over a distance of ground as he raced over the short course yesterday there is going to be another strong candidate for the best of the three-year-old stakes hereabout this season.

Run Down Eclipse Hill.

The Toboggan was the fourth race of the afternoon, and it came late in the day, as Mr. Pettingill had been slow in getting the horses away in two of the three races that had preceded it, in spite of the starting gate, which was to be the cure-all for such delays. A dozen horses were out for the money, and in all the betting that preceded the running M. F. Dwyer's Lithos had been the favorite, on the strength of his race on the opening day of the meeting. Irish Reel, the former property of James R. Keene and then of "Shoes to Plates" McCormack, but now owned by the rich brewer of Cincinnati, C. Fleischmann, had a strong following, and all the Germans at the track bet their good dollars on this fast mare as if she were invincible. Hanwell, who carried the colors of M. F. Stephenson, the man whom fortune has so signally coquetted with, and the Keene pair, Rhodesia and Royal Rose, had their following, but the talent would have none of the Belmont candidate, Octagon, even though it was pretty well known what Mr. Belmont thought of him.

But the despised one turned out to be the very pick of the basket, and it will be a long time before 12 to 1 goes begging against Octagon in any company in which he may be placed. Octagon "made monkeys" of the rest of the lot. How easily he did it could only be told by those who were so lucky as to be at the extreme upper end of the stand, where the roof is the lankiest and where the sparrows consort the most numerously. The few up there saw that when the horses broke away for the start Irish Reel and Hanwell got off in the lead of the batch, and began a hot pace from the outset, sending showers of mud flying all about them, and bespattering the silken jackets of the riders of Lithos, Rhodesia, and Octagon, who were on about even terms behind them.

Hewett Kept His Head.

So the lot came sweeping down to the dip, to climb the hill, and make for the winning post. Sloane, on Irish Reel, seemed about to have things all his own way up to the time the trip over the hill was begun. Then from the ruck there shot out of the rear division the scarlet and maroon colors of the Belmont stable, and before one could hardly appreciate the fact he was right up alongside the Fleischmann mare and about to race her to a standstill. Then Hewett took a restraining hold on the colt. Even his little experience had taught him that he had a sure thing of it if he would only hold his horse together and prevent him from slipping down. He had sense enough to do just that, instead of getting rattled and trying to win by a great big pace. It was but an instant for him to sit steady and let the horse do the rest. He did that, and so placed the second big event of the meeting to the credit of the President of the State Racing Commission.

The single length that Octagon won by could very readily have been made three had Hewett so willed it. Irish Reel disposed of Lithos by a couple of lengths, and the latter had about all he could do to beat Hanwell for the third division of the stake. What Octagon would have done had the track been dry it is hard to say, for the others might have run better under those conditions, but he would probably have put the race to the credit of his stable.

The run was a trial for the Withers stake, so say the wise ones. If that is the fact it looks as if the Belmont stable had a mighty good chance to get that on Saturday next.

The Other Races.

What was the history of the running of the Bouquet Stakes, for two-year-olds, will always remain a mystery. The rain was too thick for any one to see it, even if he happened to be standing near the resplendent Riley Grannan's bright-red necktie, which was by far the brightest thing at the track, brighter than the trimmings on the uniforms of the members of Conterno's band, and louder than the reverberant echoes of the bass drum thereof. All the people who tried to see the race knew was that Sensational shot out from the bank of deep gray rain and coal-black clouds, winning from the field of twelve that ran, and that he beat Juda rather comfortably, and Nosey right handily, with the rest of the field strung away out through the mud.

Racing Commissioner J. B. Morgan won the opening race with his colt Blue Devil, who, getting away very badly, closed up a lot of ground and won from Our Johnny cleverly, the latter a head in front of Euphemia L., and with Chic, the red-hottest favorite of the day, beaten out of sight, something that has happened before to horses of this stable when they are such lively favorites.

Deerslayer had an easy time winning the handicap at a mile, for which Roundsman, who ran second, was the favorite, and the fifth event was won even more easily by Storm Queen, who left the favorite, Sagacity, far in the rear; the second choice, Come Quick, even beating her in the dash of a half mile. After Xmas had won the race at seven and a half furlongs for William Laimbeer, the crowd went home.

A Race for Charity.

It has been decided to have a day's racing for charity next week, Wednesday being the day selected, and the Fund for Disabled Jockeys and the Fresh Air Funds the beneficiaries. This was agreed upon yesterday after Mr. Belmont and the Governors of the Westchester Racing Association had had a conference on the matter. The entire net profits of the day and the jockey fees will be divided between the two charities, both of which are in need of funds, and every one is expected to volunteer their services, so that the proceeds may be increased in volume. The details will be announced later.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners at any time of $1,000. Purse of $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:19.

1—Blue Devil, E. D. Morgan's b. c., by St. Andrew-Blue Dress, 104 pounds, 15 to 1, and 6 to 1 .....(O'Leary)
2—Our Johnny, Sykes & Cheriton's b. c., 108, 10 to 1, and 2 to 1.....(Neumyer)
3—Euphemia L., M. F. Stephenson's b. f., 99, 30 to 1 .....(Hothersall)
Russler, 105½, 20 to 1; Kaiser Ludwig, 104, 8 to 1, (Powers,) Chic, 100, 5 to 2, (T. Sloane,) and Takanassee, 99, 30 to 1, (Maher,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:44½.

1—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's b. h., by Midlothian-Doe, 5 years, 116 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5 .....(Doggett)
2—Roundsman, J. A. Bennet's b. h., 4, 111, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5 .....(Sims)
3—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 4, 102, 8 to 1 .....(Garrigan)
Cassette, 97, 12 to 1, (Powers,) and Savarin, 104, 6 to 1, (T. Sloane,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Bouquet. For two-year-olds. Purse $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Five furlongs, straight. No time taken.

1—Sensational, W. C. Daly's br. g., by Sensationalist-Happy Day, 89 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 .....(O'Connor)
2—Juda, Kensico Stable's b. f., 94, 5 to 1 and 9 to 5 .....(Maher)
3—Noisey, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. c., 97, 4 to 1 .....(Corbley)
Demagogue, 97, 7 to 2, (Coyle;) Tinkler, 99, 10 to 1, (Hewett;) Lucid, 92, 10 to 1, (McGann;) Attainment, 94, 4 to 1, (Powers;) Saratoga, 100, 3 to 1, (T. Sloane;) Babieca, 117, 10 to 1, (Reiff;) Lady Ashley, 99, 4 to 1, (Lambley;) Mr. Stoffel, 100, 4 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Coreill, 117, 3 to 1, (McCafferty,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Toboggan Handicap. For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six furlongs, straight. Time—1:12.

1—Octagon, August Belmont's ch. c., by Rayon d'Or-Ortegal, 3 years, 107 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 .....(Hewett)
2—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., 114, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 .....(T. Sloane)
3—Linton, M. F. Dwyer's blk. c., 111, 5 to 2 .....(Sims)
Hanwell, 110, 6 to 1, (Thorpe;) Arabian, 104, 10 to 1, (Wapshire;) Sir Walter, 121, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Rhodesia, 111, 8 to 1, (Lambley;) Gotham, 126, 10 to 1, (McCafferty;) Bastion, 107, 12 to 1, (Powell;) Tremargo, 115, 15 to 1, (Sherrer;) Royal Rose, 108, 8 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Trillette, 99, 15 to 1, (Powers,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old. Purse of $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Half a mile. Time—0:49¾.

1—Storm Queen, W. Landsberg's b. f., by Bramble-Geraldine, 110 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 .....(Thorpe)
2—Come Quick, James R. Keene's b. f., 107, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5 .....(Hamilton)
3—Sagacity, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. f., 107, even money .....(Sloane)
Aroline, 107, 10 to 1, (Sherrer;) Starr, (Sloane, 107, 6 to 1, (Perkins,) and Fleeting Gold, 107, 10 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished in the order named.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse of $450, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Seven and one-half furlongs. Time—1:30½.

1—Xmas, William Laimbeer's b. c., by Candlemas-Mollie B., 3 years, 103 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5 .....(Garrigan)
2—Ameer, F. J. Parker's ch. h., 6, 119, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5 .....(Taral)
3—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., 4, 118, 2 to 1 .....(Doggett)
4—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. f., 3, 93, 4 to 1 .....(O'Connor)

Won easily by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

THE RACES AT NASHVILLE.

Not a Single Favorite Won in the Contest of Yesterday.

NASHVILLE, May 13.—Not a single favorite won at Cumberland Park to-day. The weather was clear and the track heavy. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Giveaway, 98 pounds, (Hirsch,) 9 to 5, won; W. C. T., 110, (F. Williams,) even, second; Cash Bearer, 102, (N. Turner,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:00½. Mattie Belle, Bonnie Bess, Garnet Beach, Free Silver, and Frankfort Girl also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Aragnol, 111 pounds, (Murray,) 8 to 1, won; Hosi, 104, (Mitchell,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Nemo, 111, (F. Williams,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:00½. Alouette, Margaret W., Udah, Petra, and Bailey also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Traveller, 98 pounds, (Cassiday,) 7 to 1, won; B. F. Fly, Jr., 111, (Hirsch,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; War Bonnett, 117, (A. Johnson,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:56¾. Peter Hill and Zaddivar also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Command, 93 pounds, (N. Turner,) 3 to 1, won; Walkover, 106, (Irving,) 6 to 5 and out, second; R. Q. Ban, 100, (P. Campbell,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Goldie Locks, Juanita, Marie C., and Incitatus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Robert Latta, 104 pounds, (N. Turner,) 4 to 1, won; Meddler, 107, (Irving,) 4 to 5 and out, second; Dawn, 84, (W. Bell,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:32½. Break of Day, Mamie Callan, Linnette, and Sir John also ran.

THE RACES AT LOUISVILLE.

A Great Day for the Bookmakers at Churchill Downs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13.—A fast track, big fields, head finishes, and a crowd of 5,500 characterized the second day's sport at Churchill Downs. The bookies reaped a harvest, for out of the five races not a favorite landed the money. The surprise of the day was in the second race, won by Trolley at 60 to 1.

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Crockett, 107 pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1, won; Mill Stream, 108, (Clayton,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Sockett, 106, (C. Burns,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:57½. Prince Florist, Banished, Rastus, Neckarnis, Jay Bird, Frosty, Dutch Comedian, Aleothen, and Mamie Trust also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Trolley, 97 pounds, (Lupee,) 60 to 1, won; Floridas, 105, (Morrison,) 4 to 1 and even, second; Taluca, 105, (J. Hill,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:30¼. Eugenia Wickes, Loneta, Blitzen's Sister, and Maxine Elliott also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and fifty yards. Juno, 101 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 6 to 1, won; Moncreith, 102, (Morrison,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Princess Teck, 99, (H. Williams,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:49¾. Little Music, Fife, Captain Pelham, and Arrack also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Debutante Stakes. Four furlongs. Mary Block, 110 pounds, (Connors,) 12 to 1, won; Sophrania D., 118, (R. Williams,) coupled with Aspasia, 5 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Narda, 115, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:50½. Lady Irene, Aspasia, The Red Fly, Afamada, Frances McClelland, Azucena, Desdemona, Jennie Cotta, Sea Moss, and Nancy Tell also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Blanton, 115 pounds, (Overton,) 10 to 1, won; Protus, 115, (Clayton,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Lakeview Palace, 115, (J. Gardner,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:18. Oscuro, Sir Ebony, Humbug, and Rampage also ran.

At the Newport Track.

NEWPORT, Ky., May 13.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Imp, 109 pounds, (Sheedy,) 2 to 1, won; Box, 109, (Sherrin,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Myth, 106, (Nutt,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:16¼. Sierra Cordo, Uncle Simon, and Whaterlou also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Tole Simmons, 101 pounds, (James,) 9 to 5, won; Lady of the West, 97, (Everett,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Corilla, 97, (Randall,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Indelible, Exquisite, Ella Rae, and Eliadd also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and fifty yards. Sidkel, 108 pounds, (Beauchamp) 2 to 1, won; La Moore, 105, (Maine,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Joe Clark, 110, (Everett,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:47. Umbrella and Vice Regal also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Selling. Fresco, 101 pounds, (Nutt,) 3 to 1, won; Frontman, 105, (W. Jones,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Cochise, 104, (Sherrin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:44½. Sandoval, Elsket, Ben Nalad, Carroll Donder, Prudent, Aimee Goodwin, Ixlon, and Ora Audrain also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Marito, 100 pounds, (Randall,) 3 to 1, won; Fairland, 100, (Milburn,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Lauretta B., 100, (Stockwell,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:56¾. Dunbar and Onagon also ran.

Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—Following are summaries of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—Purse. Seven furlongs. Rosalbra won; Cousin Joe second; Twinkle Twinkle third. Time—1:32.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Devault won; Coda second; Fannie S. third. Time—1:49½.

THIRD RACE.—Purse. Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Socialist won; Me Misco second; Dallon third. Time—0:57.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse. One mile. The Roman won; Rey Del Tierra second; Lost Girl third. Time—1:42¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. One and one-sixteenth miles. Col. Wheeler won; Yankee Doodle second; Ransom third. Time—1:48½.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One and one-sixteenth miles. Earl Cochran won; Treachery second; Walter J. third. Time—1:50½.

The Steeplechasing Association.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, has granted the petition of August Belmont, the President of The Jockey Club, to allow the name of the National Steeplechasing Association to be changed to that of the National Steeplechasing and Hunt Association. The amalgamation of the National Steeplechasing and National Hunt Associations was settled upon some time ago, in order that the rules of one governing body should apply to all cross-country races.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

The Rain Interfered Greatly with the Work of the Men at the Targets.

GRAY MIST OVER THE RANGE

Five Companies of the Thirteenth Regiment Did Not Report on the Grounds—Four from the Sixty-ninth Practiced.

About the worst weather imaginable for rifle practice prevailed at Creedmoor yesterday. It rained hard all day, and for the greater part of the time a gray mist hung over the targets, rendering them hardly visible. There were to have been five companies of the Thirteenth Regiment and four companies of the Sixty-ninth on the grounds, but only the men of the Sixty-ninth got there. Major Cochran, commanding the Second Battalion of the Thirteenth Regiment, ordered the special train which carried his troops back to Brooklyn, on account of the inclemency of the weather. His action was criticised at Creedmoor, as he had orders to report his men, and it was claimed that he should have brought them down in any event.

The four companies of the Sixty-ninth were unable to complete their practice, as at about 3 o'clock the rain made it impossible to continue. The volley firing was abandoned, and hence no general merit marks could be given. The men would all like to have another day, but that will be impossible. As it was, out of the 106 men present 60 qualified. To-day four companies of the Forty-seventh and four more companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will practice. Yesterday's scores and summary follow:

Pistol Shooting.

FIELD STAFF AND LINE OFFICERS.

	45 Yards.	65 Yards.	Total.
Col. J. T. Low	5 3 3 5 4—20	4 4 4 0 0—12	32
Col. G. M. Smith	4 3 5 3 3—18	4 4 2 4 4—18	36
Capt. A. K. Taylor	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 2 3 4—16	34
1st Lt. P. B. Strong	5 4 4 3 5—19	5 3 3 3 4—18	37
Adjt. A. H. Abeel	2 4 4 4 4—18	3 5 0 5 4—17	35
Capt. W. A. French, supernumerary	3 2 3 4 5—17	4 3 5 4 0—16	33
Capt. M. Lynch, Co. A	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 4 0 3 4—14	32
First Lieut. P. J. Malohan, Co. I	3 4 4 4 4—19	0 4 4 3 0—11	30
Capt. D. McCarthy, Co. K	5 5 4 5 2—21	4 4 4 5 5—22	43

Rifle Shooting.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. Maj. John P. Scanlon	4 3 4 2 3—16	2 2 4 4 3—15	31

COMPANY A.

1st Sergt. O. Connell	4 4 5 5 5—23	2 3 2 4 3—14	37
Corp. F. Bills	3 3 4 3 2—15	4 5 4 5 3—21	36
Corp. M. Maroney	3 5 5 3 5—21	2 3 3 3 3—14	35
Corp. T. Supple	4 5 4 2 3—18	4 4 4 0 0—12	30
O. Buttler	4 4 5 0 3—17	4 0 4 3 3—14	31
W. Buttone	3 4 4 3 3—17	4 0 4 3 3—14	31
P. Callahan	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 3 3 2 0—12	30
T. a Kane	3 4 3 2 3—15	4 3 4 4 0—15	30
C. Lane	3 2 4 4 5—18	4 3 4 4 0—15	33
W. McDowell	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 4 5 3—19	39
H. J. McGrath	4 2 3 4 4—17	3 3 4 3 4—17	34
P. Magner	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 4 3 4—19	34
T. O'Connor	4 0 3 3 5—15	5 2 4 3 3—15	30
J. Riardon	4 3 3 3 4—17	2 0 2 4 5—13	30
J. Sorahan	2 3 3 3 5—16	4 5 0 4 3—16	32

COMPANY B.

First Sergt. J. J. Henry	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 4 3 4 3—18	37
Sergt. J. T. Kenny	5 4 5 4 4—23	4 3 4 0 3—14	37
Sergt. M. M. O'Sullivan	3 3 2 4 3—15	2 4 4 4 4—18	33
Corp. W. J. P. McCrystal	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 3 3 0 4—14	32
Corp. E. A. Livingston	5 4 5 5 5—24	0 0 3 0 3— 6	30
Corp. P. E. O'Connor	4 4 3 5 4—20	3 2 3 3 2—13	33
Corp. A. E. Burke	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 4 0 3 4—15	33
P. J. Brennan	4 3 4 3 4—18	0 5 4 0 4—13	31
J. Hartly	4 4 3 5 5—21	3 2 2 3 3—13	34
B. Kelly	4 2 4 2 4—16	3 4 4 3 3—17	33
J. Muldoon	5 5 5 5 5—25	3 4 3 0 4—14	39
S. McNally	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 0 4 4 3—15	31
W. J. Mulvey, Co. G	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 4 0 2 2—12	28
W. J. Mulcahey	2 4 4 3 3—17	3 4 3 4 2—17	34
D. L. Murphy	4 5 5 0 4—18	2 2 4 2 3—13	31
J. Murray	4 4 3 3 4—18	3 5 5 3 2—18	36

COMPANY I.

First Sergt. J. J. Cullen	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 3 4 3 3—17	38
Corp. T. P. McSherry	5 4 3 4 3—19	4 3 0 0 4—11	30
Corp. J. J. Coffey	3 3 5 4 5—20	4 4 1 0 4—13	33
Corp. S. Miscoll	4 3 2 4 4—17	4 0 5 4 5—18	35
B. J. Breslin	5 4 4 3 4—18	4 4 4 0 2—14	32
G. Casey	4 5 4 4 3—20	4 3 4 0 0—11	31
F. Cooney	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 3 2 3 4—16	33
F. Egan	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 4 3 0 3—14	31
J. Elliott	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 5—17	32
P. Harley	3 2 4 4 4—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	33
J. Mahoney	2 4 4 4 4—18	4 4 3 5 3—19	37
J. Reardan	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 3 3 3—17	37
M. Twohey	4 4 4 4 0—16	2 3 4 3 3—15	31

COMPANY K.

Sergt. T. Murphy	4 2 3 3 4—16	4 4 3 0 3—14	30
Corp. T. Sullivan	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 3 3 3 0—13	31
Corp. J. Reilly	4 4 3 3 5—19	4 4 4 3 2—17	36
S. Camming	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 3 2 2 3—14	32
W. E. Mullen	4 4 3 4 3—18	4 4 2 3 4—17	35
J. Smith	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 3 3 4 3—17	38

Summary.

	Practised.	Qualified.
Field and staff	7	4
Non-commissioned staff	4	1
Company A	30	16
Company B	16	15
Company G	1	1
Company I	24	14
Company K	24	9
Total	106	60

NEW ENTRANCE TO THE PARK.

The New York Driving Club Asks that It Be Constructed at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth St.

The New York Driving Club has presented a petition to the Park Commissioners asking for the immediate construction of a new entrance to Central Park at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The petition was drawn by the Executive Committee of the club, at a meeting held on May 5, at the Commercial Club, Chambers Street and West Broadway. It is signed by the following members of the committee: President James Butler, S. B. Clark, Luke A. Burke, W. G. Leland, James McClenahan, J. H. Rogan, A. Newburger, J. W. Daly, John H. Shults, and Frederick Gerken.

The petition states that to secure ingress to the park in riding or driving the public is now compelled to enter at Fifth Avenue or at Eighth Avenue. Since Fifty-ninth Street has been paved with asphalt it has proved unsafe and dangerous to horses, the pavement being very slippery all along Fifty-ninth Street. The part of the roadway not occupied by horse cars is usually congested by heavy trucks, delivery wagons, and other vehicles, proving dangerous to light wagons and pleasure conveyances, as well as equestrians, and frequently proving the cause of serious accidents. The proposed entrance can be constructed at very little expense to the city, as there now exists a driveway at the south end of the Park running parallel to Fifty-ninth Street opposite Seventh Avenue about 200 feet from the street.

The Executive Committe after getting the matter before the board will try and secure a number of hearings, at which they will present arguments in favor of the new entrance.

Alexander Newburger, speaking to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last eveing, said, "The proposed entrance at Seventh Avenue will be of the greatest convenience to drivers, as Seventh Avenue is wide and comparatively free from trucks and heavy traffic. There is a large amount of money invested in light road wagons and pleasure vehicles in New York, and it is only right that some provision should be made for the owners of such vehicles. The Circle at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street is one of the most dangerous places for drivers in New York. The network of car tracks and the constant stream of heavy trucks make it exceedingly dangerous. The new entrance will give all persons who stable west of Sixth Avenue and below Fifty-ninth Street a direct and comparatively clear entrance to the park."

Bolan and Burge Fought Hard.

The fifteen-round bout between "Sam" Bolan and "Jack" Burge, at 125 pounds, at the Palace Athletic Club Wednesday night, was a fast one from the beginning. Bolan was given the decision because of clean leading. Both were covered with blood at the end. "Jack" McAuliffe, the ex-lightweight champion, refereed the bout. His work as referee was original in this city, for he judged the contest from outside of the ring, in strict accordance with Marquis of Queensberry rules.

GOLF FOR COLLEGE TEAMS

Yale Beats Princeton and Harvard Wins from Columbia in Yesterday's Contests.

BAYARD MAKES A LOW SCORE

Notwithstanding the Rain There Were Several Exciting Matches and Some Excellent Scores Were Made—The Final Round Will Be Played To-day.

When the first round was started yesterday on the Ardsley Casino golf links, near Dobbs Ferry, in the intercollegiate golf team championship tournament the weather conditions were extremely unfavorable for the enjoyable features of golf, although the college lads showed that they could make low scores even if they had to play over soggy grounds and damp, heavy greens. As the members of the four competing teams prepared to drive off for championship honors the rain was falling in a monotonous, dreary drizzle. The final round was postponed until this morning owing to the storm.

The four competing teams, consisting of six men each, were from Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton. Counting was by holes, not strokes, as on the previous day, although in most cases strokes were also kept, showing who made the different holes first. The course was played around twice, eighteen holes in all, and Yale and Harvard were the victorious teams.

Harvard played against Columbia, and Yale against Princeton. Columbia was decidedly the weakest team and Harvard was conceded an easy victory. She got it, scoring 54 holes, and shutting the New York boys out without making a single point. Yale did not have any trouble in beating Princeton, scoring 35 holes to 4. With the exception of Louis P. Bayard, Jr., and W. D. Vanderpool, the other Princeton men are decidedly inferior to the Yale men. Bayard, the new college champion, demonstrated his right to that honor by beating his opponent, Roderick Terry, Jr., one of the ablest Yale players and Captain of the team, by four holes, and he also beat his own winning record of the previous day by two strokes, doing the eighteen holes in 89. This was a general surprise in view of the heavy greens. His approaching was excellent and so was his putting, the single exception being at the home hole, where he missed an easy put, halving the hole in seven. Bayard was four holes in the lead at the end of the first nine. The second round was hot golf, seven holes being halved, and each winning one. Bayard stymied Terry on two holes in the last round and was more accurate in his shorter iron shots. Terry's score of 93 strokes was an excellent one. Their scores are:

L. P. Bayard, Jr.—
Out ..... 5 6 5 4 5 5 4 4 6—44
In ..... 4 4 5 4 5 6 4 6 7—45
Total 89

Roderick Terry, Jr.—
Out ..... 7 4 6 4 4 6 5 5 7—48
In ..... 4 4 5 4 6 5 4 6 7—45
Total 93

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., of Harvard, made the second best score of the day—91 strokes. He played against G. C. Pier of Columbia, beating him by four holes. Pier did the best on the Columbia team. His record for the short fourth hole was the best of the day for both rounds, he doing it in three strokes each time. John Reid, Jr., of Yale made it once in two, the lowest for the day for a single hole, but on the second round he fell into the ravine, and took six. He played against J. Stuart of Princeton, and beat him by nine holes. Terry was the only Yale member to be beaten. Betts and Vanderpool, Captain of the Princton team, had the closest match, the latter leading over half of the game, but eventually being defeated by one hole.

The competing teams, showing how the contestants were paired, and holes made by each, follow:

Harvard.	Holes.	Yale.	Holes.
W. Bayard Cutting, Jr.	4	Roderick Terry, Jr.	0
J. F. Curtis	7	W. R. Betts	1
R. Stone	4	W. B. Smith	7
T. B. Gannett	8	Malcolm Reid, Jr.	1
Jos. H. Choate, Jr.	9	Craig Colgate	10
I. T. Burden, Jr.	13	S. A. Smith	8
Total	54	Total	35

Columbia.	Holes.	Princeton.	Holes.
G. C. Pier	0	L. P. Bayard, Jr.	4
Stuyvesant P. Morris	0	W. D. Vanderpool	0
W. H. Dixon	0	P. D. Stockly	0
H. C. Mortimer	0	J. Stuart	0
Monson Morris	0	R. Pool	0
L. C. Lockhart	0	W. A. W. Stewart	0
Total	0	Total	4

GOLF AT MEADOWBROOK CLUB.

Several Contestants in the Tournament Gave Up in Disgust Owing to the Weather.

Rainy weather and thunderstorms of unusual violence in the afternoon greeted the host of golfers who had assembled at the Meadowbrook Club at Westbury, L. I., yesterday, to compete in that club's open golf tournament. Several of the competitors gave up the contest in disgust. The contest in the morning was medal play, eighteen holes, the best sixteen qualifying for the hole play rounds for the Meadowbrook Club Cup. A consolation tournament was arranged for the others. Turry finished the gold medal for the lowest score going to F. W. Menzies of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, who also holds the record of that club's course at 82 strokes. Victor Sorchan of Newport came second, with 98, closely followed by J. G. Thorp of Cambridge, with 100. Eighteen clubs were represented among the thirty contestants who finished. The players and total scores are:

Player and Club.	1st Rd.	2d Rd.	Total.
F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's	50	46	96
Victor Sorchan, Newport	52	46	98
J. G. Thorp, Cambridge	49	51	100
H. M. Harriman, Knollwood	50	51	101
James A. Tyng, Morristown	50	51	101
O. W. Bird, Meadowbrook	47	54	101
Alexander Morten, Ardsley	55	47	102
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	52	50	102
L. E. Larocque, Shinnecock	53	50	103
E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo	53	50	103
S. D. Bowers, St. Andrew's	52	51	103
Archibald Rogers, Shinnecock	49	55	104
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	49	55	104
C. L. Perkins, Rockaway	50	55	105
Richard Peters, Newport	51	56	107
S. Frothingham, Rockaway	55	53	108
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	53	55	108
Malcolm Graham, Jr., Ardsley	58	52	110
James L. Breese, Tuxedo	59	51	110
E. H. Morean, Jr., S. I. Cricket	53	57	110
F. O. Beach, Newport	59	53	112
Devereux Emmet, Oyster Bay	61	52	113
H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook	58	55	113
J. B. C. Tappan, Queens County	56	58	114
N. H. Lord, Shinnecock	56	59	115
W. T. Gray, St. Andrew's	53	65	118
W. N. Murray, Alleghany	63	58	121
H. M. Alexander, Harbor Hill	67	58	125
E. Hewitt, S. I. Cricket	65	61	126
H. W. Slocum, S. I. Cricket	64	65	129

The hole play rounds in the afternoon resulted as follows:

Meadowbrook Cup.—First Round—Tyng beat Sorchan, 1 up, (18 holes only played on account of the storm;) Rogers beat Menzies, 2 up and 1 to play; Morten beat Bowers, 1 up; Bird beat Perkins, 3 up and 1 to play; Frothingham beat Thorp, 4 up and 3 to play; Harriman beat Larocque, 6 up and 3 to play; Tappin beat Rushmore, 2 up and 1 to play; Peters beat Chauncey, 1 up.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—Beach beat Lord, 5 up and 3 to play; Hollins beat J. B. C. Tappin, 6 up and 5 to play; Moran beat Hewitt, 2 up, (9 holes only played;) Graham beat Alexander, 3 up and 1 to play; Emmet beat Breese, 7 up and 5 to play; Murray beat Sl

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Amusements This Evening.

BIJOU—At the French Ball—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. At 2:00—Bishop Benefit.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—An Enemy to the King—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—My Friend from India—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Wild West Show and World's Rough Riders—2:00 and 8:00.
OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

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THE ADMINISTRATION AND CUBA.

Secretary SHERMAN does well to lay before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations all the facts in the possession of the Department of State relating to Cuba. It is true that some of the members of that committee are malignant, and some of them feather headed, and these may not respect the confidential nature of such communications. But the worst that could happen in that case would be that the Executive might be compelled to give to the public more information than would otherwise be given. Meanwhile the advantage is great in having the committee, and through the committee the Senate, in possession of the facts, for action on which they will be responsible.

Yet, so far as the Morgan resolution goes, there are facts enough already known to guide sane men. This resolution, in substance, recognizes the Cubans as belligerents, and declares the neutrality of the United States as between them and Spain. Belligerency is a matter of fact. It is the waging of organized war by a Government that can be held responsible for the observance of international customs recognized as regulating war. If there is any evidence of the existence of such a Government among the Cuban insurgents, we do not know of it. But of that the Executive and not Congress is the proper judge, and the responsibility of the Executive cannot be evaded.

Moreover, it must be remembered that a recognition of belligerency, however made, must have two most important effects. It must relieve Spain of all responsibility for damage inflicted by the insurgents upon the property of Americans. The claims from this source are already heavy, mounting into the tens of millions. The second effect is that it would give to Spain the right to search every vessel sailing the seas between here and Cuba, and to seize and confiscate everything recognized as contraband of war. The exercise of such a right by any Government would be vexatious and irritating. Its exercise by Spain, in the present temper of her Government, and after the manner of its officers, would almost surely lead to grave complications and probably to hostilities. This is, indeed, the hope and object of such Senators as the author of the present resolutions,

And for these risks what should we gain?

NOW, THE SOONER THE BETTER.

The New York Sun abandons its plea that the President and his party have not promised to adopt the measures needed to preserve the gold standard. It presents what it considers "sufficient reasons" why no measure should be undertaken now, and especially why the creation of a Currency Commission is at present "impracticable" and why it would be "indecent" for Mr. MCKINLEY to ask for it. We recognize with pleasure the advance The Sun has made from its first position. As to its present position, though, as The Sun pathetically pleads, we cannot find it an understanding, we shall not refrain from providing arguments to show why that also is untenable. The Sun says:

"THE TIMES concedes that the basis of any sound system of currency must be the recognition of gold as the standard of value; how then can it expect the present Senate, which is divided to sliver, to concur in the creation of a currency commission which must begin by repudiating silver?

"Moreover, the President has just sent abroad envoys to negotiate with the nations of Europe an international bimetallic agreement. Until these envoys have so reported, it would be indecent for him to assume, as THE TIMES assumes, 'that there is not the slightest chance' of their accomplishing their mission."

The first statement involves the assumption that the Senate as at present constituted would not consent to authorize a Currency Commission. With that we cannot agree. The Republicans have votes enough in the Senate, as their leaders believe, to carry the Tariff bill. The same number of votes would carry a Currency Commission bill. Some of the Republicans who would vote for the former would not vote for the latter, but also some Democrats would vote for the commission who will not vote for the tariff. Our information is that there are more than enough of these Democrats to replace the votes of dissenting Republicans. Moreover, if the Currency Commission were pressed with the same energy as the Tariff bill, and as far as possible by the same means, the number of dissenting Republicans would be reduced. The situation does not at all warrant the Administration in surrendering in advance.

As to the Wolcott commission, it is not necessary for Mr. MCKINLEY to assume that its mission will fail. We have pointed that out very plainly. It will hardly be denied by any one that the mission may fail. If it should, the danger to the policy of the United States and of the Administration will be great and imminent. Unless a commission be now created to present measures for meeting that danger, the Administration will be embarrassed and hampered. There will be little chance to do anything in the session of Congress which begins in December. The Administration is sure to be plunged into the Congressional elections with nothing done as to the currency and the crazy Dingley-Aldrich tariff as the chief issue. It may easily lose its majority, and then Mr. MCKINLEY will be just where Mr. CLEVELAND was in the last half of his last term—in the position of sole defender of the gold standard with a hostile Congress to balk him.

These perils could be greatly lessened and probably avoided by the creation of such a commission as Mr. MCKINLEY would be sure to appoint. It should be secured, and the sooner the better.

SENATOR ALDRICH'S IMPERTINENCE.

Senator ALDRICH is both cynical and impertinent in his comment on the favors he has granted to the Sugar Trust. "Possibly," he says, "the sugar schedule is condemned in the newspapers." "Most of the complaints have come from newspapers that were expected to object to the schedules and the rates."

But why should "the newspapers" be expected to object to favors to the Sugar Trust? Not on partisan grounds; the most pointed and severe criticism comes from Republican papers, like The Tribune, in New York; The Press, in Philadelphia, and like papers in the West and Middle West too numerous to mention. The time has gone by, Mr. ALDRICH, when a United States Senator can safely sneer at the papers of his own party, to say nothing of the independent papers.

"Any man," says Mr. ALDRICH, "can demonstrate, if he will but take the trouble, that the sugar schedule does not give the advantage to the Sugar Trust that is popularly supposed to have been accorded." We deny it. The Tribune tried it, and found the advantage was greater than in the present tariff and greater than in the Dingley bill. The Philadelphia Ledger tried it, and made the advantage greater than The Tribune found it. The schedule is purposely made very complex and obscure. No man not intimately acquainted with the details of importation and refining can decipher its probable meaning and effect. Experts who are thus familiar differ one from another. It is outrageous that any provision so important should be made so extremely puzzling. No one can discover any good motive for making it so.

If, Mr. ALDRICH, you can "demonstrate" that your schedule does not give to the Sugar Trust more than the present tariff and more than the Dingley bill, "leave your damnable faces and begin."

A BAD EXAMPLE.

There is no getting around it. The way the eligible list for promotion to Inspectorships in the Police Department was dealt with by a majority of the Commissioners was an evasion and a bad example.

If the rating for capacity to be ascertained by competitive examination was to be on a scale of 35, and that for seniority and meritorious service to be determined by the judgment of the Commissioners on a scale of 65, and the two were to be combined to determine the position of applicants on the eligible list, the spirit and purpose of the law and the rules required the Commissioners to be scrupulously fair in their rating.

To put all but two candidates so low on the scale for seniority and service, without regard to actual merit, that they could not get upon the eligible list, whatever mark they might get for capacity, for the avowed purpose of securing the promotion of the favored two, without real competition, was simply to "beat" the system. No matter how deserving the two favored candidates might be, or how desirable it might be to give them the promotion, the proceeding was not justifiable, if it was legal.

We do not see that it differs in principle, however much it may have differed in motive, from the scheme of the bill for dividing all civil service ratings into two, one for merit and the other for fitness, the former to be determined by competitive examination and the latter to be left to the discretion of the appointing power.

The Police Board example was evil, and good could hardly come of it.

TIME TO END THE FARCE.

Isn't it about time for the courts to put an end to the long-drawn-out farce between the Third Avenue Railroad and the Metropolitan Traction Company? The rivalries and contentions of these two companies are of no possible interest to the public. They block the way to projected improvements in equipment and service, and hold out no promise of advantage to the public. The business men and residents of the west side have entered their protest in very emphatic language. One of their spokesmen declares that they have no intention of standing idly by and allowing their interests to suffer, "while an utterly futile lawsuit is dragging its slow length through the courts." But what are we to do, he asks.

It ought not to be necessary for these property owners to do anything. The traction company has consents for changing the motive power of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Roads, substituting the underground trolley for horse power, a very great and manifest improvement. The work is stopped by something like a score of injunction suits. They claim that these suits are all instigated by the Third Avenue Road, and are merely obstructive, being intended only to harass and injure the traction company.

This state of things ought not to continue. If there is merit in the suits, it will not be difficult for the courts to discover it, and do justice between the parties. But if it is true that these actions are purely obstructive and vexatious, it is a public wrong and scandal to permit them to be needlessly multiplied and prolonged. The courts cannot permit themselves to be made ridiculous.

There is no good reason why twenty suits should be entertained for the adjudication of the same matter. Nor is there any visible excuse for bringing the Hon. PATRICK GLEASON into the controversy on an affidavit setting up precisely the same course of action that his counsel had already set up in another suit.

The city's rights must be protected, for they are the rights of the people. The interest which is entitled to first place and highest consideration is not that of individuals nor yet of the two warring corporations. It is the interest of the people who will be benefited by the proposed improvements. They are impatient, and demand the fulfillment of promises made to them. It ought to be speedily determined whether the promised benefits can be conferred, or whether there are good public reasons why they should be withheld.

THE KAISER AND "LESE-MAJESTE."

It is part of the belated political development of Germany that members of the Reichstag cannot express themselves freely about measures which personally affect their "dread sovereign." The very gingerly manner in which the members of the Reichstag were reduced to expressing themselves about the proceedings taken to punish the offense of "lèse-majesté" does no sort of justice to German public opinion. The section of the Penal Code which it is proposed to repeal makes any sort of criticism of the all-wisdom or all-goodness of the Emperor a kind of blasphemy and a punishable offense. Apparently it applies even to debates in the Reichstag. So far as that body is concerned, the Penal Code nullifies the rule which is absolutely necessary to the existence of a constitutional Government, that representatives of the people shall not be questioned elsewhere for words spoken in debate.

It is two centuries and a half since any attempt has been made in England to prevent the free expression of opinion in Parliament. The arrest of the five members by CHARLES I. was the latest and the last attempt of the Crown to intimidate the Legislature. But it is not only or mainly the Reichstag that is oppressed by the law. The debates upon the subject are deprived of the illuminating power which they would have if the discussions were free. But from other sources we know that this section of the Penal Code has been made the pretext for a most outrageous and systematic persecution by the police of private persons. The evidence has been obtained by means of an inquisition the result of which has been to make a Berliner almost as careful of what he says about politics in private conversation as if he were an inhabitant of St. Petersburg. This state of things would be not only intolerable, but is inconceivable, "in a country," as Mr. GLADSTONE puts it, "in which freedom is indigenous, familiar, and full grown."

Now, for this condition of things the Emperor is personally responsible. If he let it be known that he was displeased with this petty inquisition and this petty persecution, they would cease within twenty-four hours. The police would concern themselves with the doings of real enemies to the State, and not of the law-abiding Germans who may be occasionally exasperated by the doings of their ruler to the point of mentioning, in the freedom of social intercourse, that the Kaiser is an ass. It is not the law, which may be a good enough law if it were only enforced with some discretion, but the pragmatical potentate who puts it in motion, that is to blame. Very possibly the old English law of lèse-majesté which was enforced in the sixteenth century has never been repealed. But imagine the London police doing under it what the Berlin police have been doing under the corresponding German law! Of course, the effect of enforcing it as it has been enforced is to embitter the people against the Emperor. He might have taken lessons from his grandfather, whom he avows as his model, and who was not greatly moved at being described as "William Lehmann," whatever that contumelious expression may mean. As for FREDERICK THE GREAT, his toleration of libels and caricatures is well known by his true and sensible remark: "My people say what they please and I do what I please." The plain fact is that the present Kaiser has less sense than these his predecessors, and his want of sense is likely to get him into serious trouble.

DISORDERLY PIETY.

Commander BOOTH-TUCKER is very indignant because the headquarters of the Salvation Army have been indicted as a disorderly house. And yet the specification of the indictment is hard to controvert. It sets forth that the defendant maintains a disorderly house, which men and women frequent nightly in large numbers, singing and playing on musical instruments, making a great noise, and disturbing the comfort and repose of the people of the neighborhood.

Nobody can fairly deny that this is an accurate designation of a disorderly house within the meaning of the law. Neither can any one deny that it is an accurate description of the performances of the Salvation Army. The only defense that is made is that the "song-and-dance" features, which would undoubtedly make the place a nuisance if they were presented in the interest of carnal enjoyment, do not make a nuisance of this place because they are presented in the interest of religion, or, as Commander BOOTH-TUCKER puts it, in the interest of law and order. But that is really not the point. If the neighbors are disturbed in their comfort and repose by the noises of the Salvationists, it does not matter to them whether the noises are sanctified or unsanctified. Commander BOOTH-TUCKER points out that no complaint is made "when the Bradley Martins give a masquerade ball with a Hungarian orchestra playing till daylight." That is scarcely the point either. "The Bradley Martins" do not give a ball every night, and it is not complimentary to a "Hungarian orchestra" to compare the noise it makes with the cacophony of the instruments of torture employed by the Salvation Army.

We all know the theory upon which the Salvation Army proceeds. It is that in order to Christianize a man it is not necessary to civilize him, and that a vulgar and noisy ruffian may be "converted" without ceasing to take delight in vulgarity and noise. We need not go into that in order to say that the people whom his noise disturbs have the same right to be protected against it after his conversion that they had before. The only question is whether they really are disturbed. We should not have supposed that the neighborhood of Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue was so secluded and quiet that the noises of a secular dance house or riotous prayer meeting would greatly afflict the ears of the inhabitants. Though it is true that the noises of the Salvation Army are, humanly speaking, particularly dreadful, that is a point that will bear investigation. But if the neighbors really do find him a nuisance, Commander BOOTH-TUCKER may justly be compelled to muffle his bass drum and mitigate his tambourine. The goodness of his intentions cannot, in the ear of the law, atone for the badness of his music.

The Board of Consulting Engineers for the Dock Department, which has been studying our water-front problem during the past two years, has just submitted a third report, which deals with the facilities of transshipment at the docks. The practical isolation of our wharves from the great lines of land communication has its advantages and its disadvantages, chief among the latter being the difficulty and expense of transshipment between railroads and vessels. The Consulting Board finds the only effective remedy for this drawback in a marginal railway along the docks for freight. They propose a four-track line on the North River side, from the Battery to Christopher Street, and on the East River, from the Battery to Corlears Hook, and give strong reason for constructing the railroads on the surface exterior to the street and providing bridges for the access of passengers to the piers. This looks like a formidable undertaking, but the engineers say that it is the only method by which the Port of New York can maintain its position among its rivals. If that is the case, we shall have to have the water-front railroad.

The second number of Sound Money, a periodical published by the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Sound Money Convention, has been issued. It is an interesting sheet, and contains encouraging reports from various parts of the country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—All the anti-vaccinationists are leaping up and down in a frenzy of glee at the death in this city of two children upon whom the Jennerian operation had recently been performed. Membranous croup caused one of the fatalities, and the other resulted from the malady known as purpura hemorrhagica. Neither illustrated the perils of vaccination any more than would have been the case if a cable car had run over the little unfortunates.

—"When THE NEW YORK TIMES," says The Atlanta (Ga.) Herald, "calls attention to typographical (sic) errors in sentences ninety-one words long, the public wonder if there are not some mistakes which are really worse than some other mistakes." Well, perhaps. It is pleasant, however, to see, even in a criticism, proof of the care with which this paper is read. And, by the way, while the Georgia man was counting words, he might have counted them correctly. The sentence to which he refers didn't contain ninety-one words, but ninety-two, and while pointing out our sin it would have been only fair for him fully to recognize the really magnificent extent of its enormity. Mere size sometimes creates for transgressions a baleful glamour that relieves their natural gloom, and at least enables the transgressor to pick his way out of the shabby ranks of petty misdemeanants. As for the sentence to which our contemporary objects, it wasn't so bad a sentence, after all. No reader found difficulty in following its convolutions, and that is all any reader has a right to demand. Ideas are willful things, and if ten words won't express one of them, there is no obvious crime in giving it all the space it needs. Vivacity is not the only legitimate ornament of style, and if lucidity is attained, the path to it was good, whether short, straight, and steep, or sweeping in curves and zigzags by easy gradients to the point desired.

—If ever the Long Island deer get franchise rights every one of them will vote the Republican ticket. They have prospered marvelously under protection, and are now so numerous that it is a question whether they or the farmers own the land and crops in many parts of Suffolk County. At present the farmers sow and the deer reap, which is hardly a fair division of labor, and the bipeds are clamoring that they, too, need protection and a close season.

—Spain is not so very poor after all. Its people continue to support with almost unabated enthusiasm that extremely expensive sport, bullfighting, and still have enough money left to respond to occasional appeals from the Government for funds with which to buy chains for use in Cuba. In the season of 1896, extending from April 5 to Oct. 15, there were, in one part and another of the Iberian Peninsula, 478 public exhibitions of the sort which civilized nations hide behind abattoir walls. The number of bulls killed amounted to 1,218, and each of the animals cost about $250, making a total of nearly $320,000 for this one item. To that sum must be added the value of 5,730 horses, worth on the average $35 apiece, and the salaries of several thousand talented butchers and zealous assistant butchers. One matador, GUERRITA, took part in sixty-eight fights, and, as his fee is $900 for every afternoon's work, he earned the comfortable sum of $61,200, or $11,200 more than the President of the United States gets for his possibly not less valuable services. The other boss slaughterers were paid enough to bring the total for this branch of the bull-killing trade up to $260,580. What the underlings received is not stated, nor are the returns explicit in regard to the profits made by the people who manage these pretty spectacles. The whole amount drawn from the pockets of the delighted public must have been well above a million, and as a majority of those who patronize bullfights belong to the poorer classes, it would seem as though the reports of cruel poverty that have been coming from Spain were somewhat exaggerated.

PERSONAL.

—There never was the shadow of excuse for believing that OSMAN GHAZI, the hero of Plevna, is a graduate of West Point who deserted from the Confederate Army and hid his disgrace beneath the folds of the Sultan's banner. The story was nothing but a guess, founded on ignorance of facts easy to obtain from both American and Turkish records. There may have been a CHARLES L. CRAWFORD, born in Virginia and an inglorious bearer of arms for a while on the secession side, but he never attended the West Point Military Academy, and most certainly he is not the General whom Russia found it so hard to conquer. An officer stationed at New Orleans has deemed it worth while to investigate the first of these points, and has kindly informed us of the results of his researches. Only five CRAWFORDS ever entered West Point, and but one—MEDOREM CRAWFORD—was ever graduated from it. He was an Oregon man, admitted in 1863, and is still in the United States service. The others were ROBERT C. CRAWFORD of Virginia, who entered in 1829; ROBERT C. of Tennessee, 1850; GEORGE WESLEY of Alabama, 1874, and FRANCIS G. of Virginia, 1881. HERLMANN'S "Historical Register of Officers of the United States Army—1789 to 1889," records no CHARLES L. CRAWFORD.

—Mingled woe and rage fill the breast of Mr. CHARLES T. YERKES because the Illinois Legislature has refused to pass the bills that would have given him control of surface transportation in Chicago for the next fifty years. He sees dark days ahead for a Republic that doesn't appreciate the philanthropic efforts he has made in its behalf, and sadly declares that opposition to his plans exemplifies the rapid spread of Anarchy. Poor Mr. YERKES!

—DELYANNIS, the recently deposed Premier of Greece, has good reason not to be much cast down by the withdrawal from him of royal and popular favor. He has been rising to the surface of Greek politics and sinking beneath it in rapid alternations for over thirty-five years, and in consequence regards his present obscurity merely as as a temporary rest, in which to gather strength for new efforts. DELYANNIS was Minister of Foreign Affairs away back in the days of King OTHO. Tempted by promises of an extension of territory, he advocated acceptance of Russia's offered alliance on the eve of the war with Turkey, and, as a member of the Komoundouros Cabinet, he ordered the first occupation of Thessaly under the treaty of San Stefano. As Plenipotentiary from Greece at the Congress of Berlin, he demanded the annexation of Crete and the extension of the frontier to include Epirus and Thessaly. So far as winning the adherence of the congress went, he was successful, but Turkey was not so compliant, and the promises of the powers were only partially redeemed. In 1886, roused by the progress of events in Roumelia, DELYANNIS, after calling the attention of the great powers to the non-fulfillment of their pledges, mobilized the army, called out the reserves, armed the fleet, and negotiated loans. The powers stepped in to stop war, an international fleet blockaded the Greek coasts, and DELYANNIS, to spare himself the humiliation of a withdrawal, resigned. Then TRICOUPIS returned to power, and little was heard of DELYANNIS till 1890, when he again took office, retaining with the Presidency of the Council the portfolios of the Interior and of War. The energy with which he opposed all reduction of expenses in these departments led to the crisis of 1892, in which he came into conflict with the King himself, and, refusing to resign, was dismissed by royal decree. The Ministry just deposed was formed in June, 1895.

Still Too Soon.

From The Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.

We do not believe the time has come to write the life of Lee, or Grant, or of Sherman, or of either of the Johnstons. We may go further and say that Meade, as a commander under Grant, and Longstreet and others, who enjoyed the confidence of Lee while serving under him, can hardly receive full justice from a consideration of the facts we now have means of knowing. Recent publications, especially the volumes of Federal and Confederate records, give much information not before attainable, and it is not to be supposed that these will exhaust the supply of authentic information about the great contest and its principal actors.

RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.

Defense of the Tunnel Plan Proposed by the Commissioners—Facilities of the Elevated Roads.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In a long article on the editorial page of The Sun of May 6, Mr. Herman Haupt issued a brief for the Manhattan Elevated Railroad system as against the proposed tunnel scheme of the Rapid Transit Commission. This article, nearly three columns long, is full of errors so ingeniously covered by language that it may have an undue effect on the reading public, which, as a rule, has not time to carefully analyze the statements published in the daily papers.

The author must have beeen imitating Rip Van Winkle during the last few years. He speaks of the "tunnel under Broadway." The printer's devil might have told him the tunnel under Broadway, from Forty-second Street to the City Hall had been long abandoned for one under Elm Street and Fourth Avenue.

Such ignorance, combined with the slipshod way in which the author draws conclusions from his premises (as will be shown hereafter) renders his testimony valueless to those who have studied the subject at all for themselves. It is only because The Sun backs his inaccuracies by giving them such prominence on its editorial page that the present writer deems it advisable to point out these errors to the New York public.

An Apparent Paradox.

His apparent paradox that "the increased speed of trains diminishes instead of increases the numerical capacity of the line" is so specious as to startle the superficial observer, who, when he realizes that the facts as presented are true, is apt to give undue weight to the conclusion drawn, which amounts to this, viz.: "That the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad is the best possible and only satisfactory system for transporting large masses of New York's population." The absurdity of the argument lies in the fact that the author professes to believe that it affects the proposed tunnel scheme, and does not affect the elevated. Why should not local trains in the tunnel road carry just as many passengers as on the elevated, if run as frequently, and why can not they be run as frequently?

The problem is not, as Mr. Haupt, quoting Mr. Heilpin, states, "to carry 150,000 passengers in one direction per hour." It is to get each passenger, however many there may be, from down town to the upper portion of the city in, say, twenty or thirty minutes. The Sun's correspondent does not seem to know the fact that the rapid transit plan as outlined by the commission, provides for two kinds of travel, viz.: First—The smaller proportion of long-distance travel by means of express trains, running on special tracks, with whatever headway may be required. Second—The larger local travel by slower trains, running as close as circumstances require. These local trains on their own tracks can carry just as many passengers as the Third Avenue line at a speed equal to that of the elevated in the same headway, and, in the meantime, the express trains, at a headway of, say, three minutes, can, with the same number of cars, carry an increased number of 50 seated passengers per train, or 4,800 per hour. These passengers get to their homes, say, at the Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, with as much comfort and in the same time as the passengers of the Third Avenue elevated get from the City Hall to Forty-second Street. The Sun should have informed its correspondent that the rapid transit plan contemplates providing a four-track railroad to Harlem from the City Hall; in other words, two distinct roads, one furnishing a method of travel at least as rapid and capable of accommodating at least as large a number of people as his ideal road, the Third Avenue elevated; the other furnishing to people going a distance a method of travel at least twice as rapid as the aforesaid ideal railroad.

On the Elevated Roads.

In The Railroad Gazette last Fall Mr. Theodore Cooper made a careful and able analysis of the day's travel on the Manhattan Railroad, taking the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines as giving more correct traffic records. He shows that out of a total of 155,520 passengers carried in one direction on Dec. 10, 1894, 96,675 traveled less than 5 miles and only 58,845 over 5 miles and up to 10 miles. Taking these figures, viz.: 58,845 per day, and adding thereto 20 per cent. as a possible natural increase in five years from that date, we would, in 1899, need to provide for the carrying of 70,614 passengers every twenty-four hours in one direction on the express trains. Admitting that probably half of these passengers would be carried during the busy hours, (or, say, during six hours of the day,) we have 35,307 divided by 6, a maximum of 5,885 per hour, using the express service. An express service of five cars with three minutes' headway would give seats, as Mr. Haupt informs us, to 4,800 persons per hour. If it is desired to increase the capacity to 5,885, a competent manager can soon ascertain whether the result is best accomplished by reducing the headway to 2½ minutes, which would give a capacity seated of 5,760 per hour, or add one car to each train, which would effect the same end, and either of these plans, or both, are, according to Mr. Haupt's own figures, admissible. Anybody who traveled by the Sixth and Ninth Avenue roads in December, 1894, knows that the seating capacity of the cars was probably less than half the actual carrying capacity, so that, at a pinch, the tunnel trains, as above indicated, could carry in the same manner as the elevated, by increasing the headway to 2½ minutes, and adding one car per train, about 13,440 passengers per hour, at a speed of over 20 miles an hour. And the maximum per hour carried on the Third Avenue elevated, as quoted by Mr. Haupt, is 13,200.

I trust these figures effectually dispose of The Sun's inference that the carrying capacity of the tunnel system, with four tracks, is inferior to the present carrying capacity of the Third Avenue Elevated with two, and demonstrate, on the contrary, that, judging from available statistics, it can, as planned, take care of the west side travel for a few years to come. It may seem strange that after replying to our author's argument that the projected tunnel scheme cannot provide facilities for the number of people who will desire to patronize it, we should have to turn around and answer his argument that no one will ride in an underground road. But we must take him as he is, and although tempted to bow to his omniscience, it may not be amiss to point out that a similar statement was very prevalent before the completion of his pet elevated road, and in reference to that ideal system.

Long Trains for the Tunnel.

Another point in the article in question which may be pertinent, (though I am too dense to see it,) is, that long trains and heavy engines are not practicable for the proposed tunnel road. Are they more practicable on the Third Avenue Elevated? But why should we look out for a boat to cross a dry river bed? Has the Rapid Transit Commission proposed to have such for its work? As far as their plans have been outlined to the public, they contemplate the use of a more available motive power than steam; whatever, in the judgment of experts, will provide the facilities needed. It seems rather whimsical, after The Sun's expert has gone to considerable trouble to tell us that the rapid transit scheme is impracticable; that it cannot carry enough passengers; that it cannot have long trains and heavy engines, &c., and that "the only practical solution of the problem of rapid transit in New York will be found in double-decked elevated railroads," that he should again turn round and tell us that "if . . . a tunnel line should be constructed there can be no question that the power used to operate it should be independent motors using compressed air." The modesty of The Sun's correspondent probably prevents him from stating in this connection that he is himself the most unbiased and greatest living expert on all kinds of motors at present available! Some people, nevertheless, might be tempted to doubt his knowledge of mechanical principles, when he recommends that in his ideal double-decked elevated, the fast trains should run on the upper or weaker part of the structure, and the slower trains on a lower level; but that is a small detail.

Electricity for Motor Power.

To go back to motive power. No expert engineer doubts that at least electricity is proved capable of providing a suitable motor for the proposed service, and perhaps before the Rapid Transit Commission is called upon to decide on the actual motor to be used compressed air will have demonstrated its capacity to do the work needed. We therefore have actually one motive power absolutely demonstrated as capable, with at least one other possible power in the field.

The Sun objects that engineering difficulties in the construction of the proposed tunnel and the danger to adjacent buildings which such a road would provoke render it impracticable. To explain in any way at all satisfactorily the reasons why eminent engineers have, after careful consideration, judged practicable and feasible the project of a tunnel close to the surface under Elm Street and Fourth Avenue, Forty-second Street to Broadway, and thence up to Harlem, would necessitate writing a book. Suffice to say that long before the creation of the present Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners two well-known engineers of this city, Mr. William C. Worthen and John Schuyler, acting under the direction of a party of capitalists, reported that a four-track road (provided the city opened Elm Street through to Lafayette Place and widened it) could be built from the City Hall under Elm Street and Fourth Avenue to the station at Forty-second Street and equipped for less than $8,000,000. The only thing that prevented private capital from building this road was the delay on the part of the city in opening and widening Elm Street. This part of the proposed road is probably the most expensive of all, and the Rapid Transit Commission has abundant evidence corroborative of their experts to convince them that from an engineering standpoint the road can be built for the sum they stated.

As to the question of ventilating the tunnel and providing against danger from explosion, &c., our author is again behind the age if he thinks we have not scientific skill enough in New York to cope with much more difficult problems than this. By the way, if The Sun had called the attention of Mr. Haupt to its own files he would have been spared the error of attributing to gas the explosion in the London Underground Railway on April 27.

Objections to All Plans.

The concluding paragraph of this remarkable article is fairly inimitable. "No plan," says the oracle, "has ever been proposed for the construction of a tunnel under Broadway that does not present objectionable elements." I would respectfully ask, if any plan ever proposed, from building a mud pie to regulating the tariff, has ever been found that did not present some objectionable elements? Besides, I must repeat to Rip Van Winkle redivivus, that at present there is no question of building a tunnel under Broadway, at least between Forty-second Street and the City Hall.

Again, our omniscient Oracle states, "No estimate has ever been made upon which reliance can be placed as to the time required for construction, the final cost, or the expense of damage to abutting properties." Should not the Rapid Transit Commission at once employ this critic to direct and control the work of its experts, so that some reliance may be placed on their estimates? In an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 6, 1890, Chauncey M. Depew, speaking of rapid transit in New York, stated that he was reminded of an occurrence that happened ten years previously. At the request of a commission, he (Depew) presented to Mr. William H. Vanderbilt the matter of a rapid transit line, from Forty-second Street to the Battery, (practically over the line now adopted by the commission.) Mr. Vanderbilt was so impressed with the value of the plan to the city that he offered to build the road to the Battery himself, and to receive no more than 6 per cent. on the money expended. Perhaps in those days some reliable estimates were made. Anyhow, they satisfied Mr. Vanderbilt, and they would no doubt satisfy a good many people to-day.

Instead of giving them the incorrect statement of an irresponsible writer, The Sun might please its readers better by giving them the actual facts, which it could no doubt get from the Rapid Transit Commissioners themselves. In their report to the Common Council, Feb. 4, 1897, the Commissioners make the following statements: "The railway is to be placed as near the surface as street conditions will permit. This renders the road more accessible to passengers than would any other plan of construction. At nearly all of the stations, except the very few stations on the extreme northern portions of the road, where the road is to be upon viaduct, the platforms will be reached by stairways, much shorter than the shortest stairways providing access to the present elevated railroads, both on account of grades and because, in going down to a railroad, the passenger reaches the platform before the tracks are reached, whereas, on the elevated roads, the platforms are reached by climbing higher than the tracks.

"The total depth of excavation necessary for the construction of the railroad and its foundation will be in general only about twenty feet. There is no portion of the road now proposed where construction, conducted with most ordinary care, involves any risk whatever to any neighboring buildings."

The present plans contemplate a light, clear, shallow tunnel, (not, as The Sun so persistently calls it, "a hole in the ground,") adequate transportation for a few years at least, and a system elastic enough to be increased as needs must.

B. F. O'CONNOR,
The Underground Railroad Company, 54 New Street, New York City.

NUGGETS.

The First Test.

There can be no doubt of the genuineness of the Nashville airship. It broke down at the first trial.—Cleveland Leader.

Words.

Any woman who has a spark of self-respect about her would a thousand times rather be called homely than plain.—Boston Transcript.

Chicago to Take Water.

Now that Greater New York is an accomplished fact, Chicago will annex Lake Michigan and take a census of the fish.—Omaha World-Herald.

Bringing It Home to Him.

"Half the world," sagely observed Mr. Billus, "never knows what the other half is doing."

"That's generally true," retorted Mrs. Billus, eying him sharply, "as to the better half."—Chicago Tribune.

A Sad Outlook.

Gov. Pingree calls the tax on tea "a tax on old women." As old women who drink tea usually own cats the effect of the tax on tea will be toward greater economy on the part of these women, hence fewer cats. As cats kill off the mice, the results of fewer cats will be more mice. Hence the effect of the duty on tea will be a plague of mice. This is awful.—Memphis Journal.

OUR LADY OF THE BEAUX.

From The Cleveland Leader.

A maiden spoke to a woman
In no uncertain tone;
Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But I've got a choice of my own.
You've singled out a fellow
With gold and a Roman nose,
But I'm going to send him kiting,
Said our lady of the beaux.

Neither with threats nor weeping
Can you hope to have your way;
Augustus and I have fixed things up,
And there's nothing more to say;
Not for your wild clamor,
Nor father's threat of blows
Bow I the knee to Baal,
Said our lady of the beaux.

My speech is clear, I fancy;
I wouldn't marry that thing
Any more than I'd think of wedding
With a wild-eyed cannibal king!
He's got dead loads of money,
As everybody knows,
But I have chosen another,
Said our lady of the beaux.

I love my sweet Augustus
With his seven hundred a year,
And he has browsed on my ruby lips,
And I have nibbled his ear;
This is my final answer,
And what I am murmuring goes,
I don't care a cent for money,
Said our lady of the beaux.

Carry the word to my sisters,
Some one of them, mayhap,
Will let you do her choosing,
And marry this wealthy chap;
They are meek and submissive,
But do not tread on my toes.
If you don't want to raise a rumpus,
Said our lady of the beaux.

The maid that spake to her mother
In such an uncertain tone
Eloped with her sweet Augustus,
And now has a girl of her own,
And she's had a divorce from Augustus—
Where he is, heaven knows—
And she lives by washing and scrubbing—
Does our lady of the beaux.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

Terrible Atrocities Committed in the Upper Congo Country Described.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY'S STORY

Meeting of the Parliamentary Bimetallist Committee in London—Crops Ruined by Severely Cold Weather in French Districts.

LONDON, May 13.—A representative of The Associated Press to-day had an interview with the Rev. Mr. Sjoblom of the American Baptist Mission in the Upper Congo, who has just returned to London. He said:

"When I left in February matters in the Upper Congo were as bad as ever. The Commission which the King of the Belgians appointed to inquire into the atrocities committed, the victims being natives, has had almost no result. The officials are indisposed to act on missionary evidence, and only a few cases of barbarity were punished. The iniquitous rubber traffic continues. When the natives are unable to obtain rubber the State troops burn the villages, murder the natives, and cut off their heads, which are afterward smoked and sent to the State officials. Parts of the Equatorsville District are in a state of open warfare."

It is understood that the statements of the Rev. Mr. Sjoblom will be made the subject shortly of a question in the House of Commons.

BIMETALLISM IN EUROPE.

Meeting of the Committee of the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 13.—There was a meeting here to-day of the Bimetallic Parliamentary Committee of the House of Commons. Apart from the Members of Parliament, there were several prominent bimetallists and well-known labor leaders present.

Sir William Henry Houldsworth, Conservative, Member of Parliament for the Northwest Division of Manchester, and who was the delegate of Great Britain to the Monetary Conference at Brussels in 1892, presided. He referred in his address, upon opening the meeting, to the growth of bimetallic opinion in England and other countries, and pointed to the fact that the Special Commissioners of the United States were now on their way to France to confer with the bimetallists of that country. The Chairman also expressed his opinion in strong terms that the prospects of an early international agreement were never more hopeful.

The committee decided to closely watch the international negotiations, and hold itself ready to actively co-operate in them.

COLD WEATHER IN FRANCE.

Vines, Fruit, and Vegetables Destroyed by a Heavy Frost.

PARIS, May 13.—A dispatch from Auxerre, the centre of the wine-growing district of the Department of Yonne, says there was a general and sudden frost yesterday evening and the night before, destroying the crops of vines, fruit, and vegetables.

The amount of damage done in the Department of Yonne is estimated at 20,000,000 francs ($4,000,000.) The inhabitants are in a state of consternation.

DEPRESSION IN NICARAGUA.

Caused by the Rumors of Coming War with Costa Rica.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 27.—The rumors of the possibility of war between Nicaragua and Costal Rica and the preparations therefor in the former republic have caused a depression, almost stagnation, in commercial affairs, and have added greatly to the confused financial condition resulting from many failures for various sums up to 600,000 pesos, generally of coffee speculators, but also several who bought coffee estates at high prices, borrowing money to pay for them at 1½ to 2½ per cent. per month interest.

Now several very desirable coffee estates are offered at very low prices, and must be sold to the highest bidder during the depressed financial conditions existing in Nicaragua.

GEN. PORTER REACHES PARIS.

The American Ambassador Cordially Received by His Countrymen.

PARIS, May 13.—Gen. Horace Porter, the American Ambassador to France, arrived here to-day.

He was received by prominent members of the American colony, among them Gen. Winslow, with whom he will temporarily reside.

TO PERMIT COMBINATIONS.

A One-Clause Bill Introduced in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, May 13.—The Radicals, Socialists, anti-Semites, and Poles introduced in the Reichstag to-day a bill with a single clause, as follows:

"German associations of any kind may combine with each other, and any laws to the contrary are hereby repealed."

The Spaniards Take Ternate.

MADRID, May 13.—An official dispatch from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, announces that the Spanish troops have captured Ternate. Fifty-seven insurgents and twenty-five Spaniards were killed. The Spaniards, in addition, had 226 men wounded.

Countess Castellane's Charity.

PARIS, May 13.—The Gaulois announces that Comte Castellane has written a letter to Baron Mackay informing him that the Comtesse has decided, in memory of her mother, to devote a million francs to the purchase of a site and the erection of a building to be used for all kinds of charitable purposes.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

PEKIN, May 13.—A preliminary contract for a loan of £16,000,000 ($80,000,000.) was signed to-day here in behalf of a British syndicate.

LONDON, May 13.—In the House of Commons to-day the bill to prevent the importation of goods manufactured in foreign prisons passed the second reading.

PARIS, May 13.—At a Cabinet Council held to-day, Admiral Besnard, the Minister of Marine, stated that the representatives of France at the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Grant Memorial Tomb were the objects of special attention upon the part of the American authorities.

BERLIN, May 13.—The Government, with the view of stopping what it regards as being an evasion of the Boerse Law of 1896, has informed the managers of the Berlin corn and produce merchants that their meetings will hereafter be regarded as constituting a Produce Exchange within the meaning of the law, and called upon them to furnish the statutes and regulations of their Exchange, in compliance with the law, and to obtain for them official sanction.

A CHICAGO EMBEZZLEMENT.

Theodore Kempf, a Theatrical Man, Placed Under Arrest.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Theodore Kempf, formerly Assistant Secretary of the German Opera House Company, which controls the Schiller Theatre, was arrested this morning charged with the embezzlement of $11,000. He was held in the Criminal Court in bonds of $5,000.

Kempf had been given every opportunity to straighten out his accounts and settle with the company, but as no adjustment of his alleged shortage seemed to be forthcoming, it was decided to resort to the law.

Kempf for six years was a trusted employe of the company, and stood high in the estimation of his friends and business acquaintances

HONEST CITIZENS' DUTIES

Speeches Made to the Members of Good Government Club B.

ADVICE OF MAYOR STRONG

A Banquet, Followed by Speeches by James R. Sheffield, John G. Agar, and Others—A Letter from the Rev. Dr. Rainsford.

Many members of Good Government Club B met at the San Remo Hotel last night, where they dined and listened to a number of speeches respecting the pending campaign for the control of the government of the Greater New York.

S. I. Carmichael, President of the club, was in the chair, and in the company were Mayor Strong, William Brookfield, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, Commissioner James R. Sheffield of the Fire Department, John G. Agar of the Board of Education, Henry R. Kunhardt, William Webb, ex-Assemblyman Ellison, Edwin C. Dusenbury, Royal S. Crane, William H. Ebbitt, Thomas A. Fulton, Charles B. Collins, Drs. Mendelsohn, Mattison, Johnson, and Hardy; C. N. Bovee, Jr., and Prof. Burdick and Librarian Baker of Columbia University.

The Mayor came in with Mr. Brookfield just as coffee was served and speaking was about to begin. He met with a most cordial reception and seemed much pleased with it.

Mr. Carmichael, upon arising after coffee, said that it had been the expectation to hear from the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford in person at this dinner, until illness sent him to Hot Springs, Va. Dr. Rainsford had, however, sent a letter, brief and to the point, which was read by Mr. Collins as follows and heartily applauded:

"I cannot tell you how sorry I am that I cannot speak at Good Government Club B's dinner. If I were there I should say that every demand made on us for the surrender of principles (see Platt's interview) shows how important it is to stand fast. I hope the club will heartily indorse the Citizens' Union, and urge an early nomination by the 250."

Mayor Strong's Speech.

Mr. Carmichael then introduced the Mayor with a few words of commendation of his Administration, saying that "he has given us as good a government as we could expect." The Mayor was received with many evidences of good will, and his remarks were frequently applauded. After alluding to the excellent work of the Good Government Clubs in 1894, the Mayor spoke, in part, as follows:

"I took office with many misgivings of my own ability to discharge its duties. I did not feel that my education had fitted me for the place. The nomination was forced upon me because I was a sick man at the time. I was on crutches, and my wife says they took advantage of my weakness.

"As Mayor I have done the best I could, and have always acted from conscientious motives. Not once since I took my office have I gone to bed and felt that as Mayor I had that day done a bad thing. I have, of course, been criticised. Good Government Clubs have criticised me; but their criticisms have been honest and manly—they have not ascribed bad motives, and I have had no feeling of resentment. But I have said enough of myself and of the past.

"The future is before us, and we can control that. You have now a greater duty to perform than you have had since 1894. You have before you an election of greater importance than any in which you have ever taken part, because the officers you are about to elect will have to look out for Greater New York.

"It is necessary to get to work now and work hard for the best men you can get. I make no reference to political parties. See to it that there shall be a union ticket. Take the best men you can get, and be sure you get good men. If it be found necessary for you to give a little in order to get the right men, you had better make concessions.

"In my judgment you would do a great wrong to yourselves and to the city if you do not make concessions in order to get great, good men for Mayor and Controller. It is hard to find a man of brains who is not something of a partisan. A man who has no decided political principles is not the man for Mayor. There can be no good from selecting a man for yourselves and refusing to unite with others who desire good government. In what I have said I have no man in view."

Address by James R. Sheffield.

James R. Sheffield responded to the toast "City Government—A Matter of Business and Not of Politics." Mr. Sheffield said a municipality is a corporation, and each citizen a stockholder, with a stockholder's interest in its management. He urged upon every citizen the duty of voting at the great meeting of stockholders, and not by proxy either. The professional politician, he declared, has no better friend than the good citizen who stays at home and growls.

He paid his tribute to Mayor Strong's administration, and particularly eulogized Theodore Roosevelt, predicting that the time will come when the people will appreciate the change from Sheehan and Martin. Mr. Sheffield said the question is to be decided now whether we are capable of administering our affairs. "Don't," said he, "don't let us make a mistake. Don't let us care more for the opinion of an individual than for the general good." An aroused public opinion has won every time it has tried." He concluded by saying that the future looks bright, because he has faith in the public conscience.

For the Citizens' Union.

"The Citizens' Union" was responded to by John J. Agar, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Union. Mr. Agar began with the remark that he could say little about the Citizens' Union because it has done little yet.

He was glad to be in this company, because out of the movement of the Citizens' League in 1890 had grown the City Club and the Good Government Club. These he regarded as a spur to the intelligence and morality of this community.

"The situation is this," he continued; "on the one hand dishonesty, lying, want of integrity are recognized as a standard of virtue in public life. On the other hand, Good Government clubs hold up an ultimate political morality in no wise different from the morality that guides in private life.

"The Citizens' Union is a movement to establish in our municipal government that higher code of morals. Absolute non-partisanship in city government is its object. The good of the city alone is to be considered.

"In order to arrive at that culmination of our efforts we must bear in mind that correlative principle, and its guard—the principle of civil service reform. The establishment of that principle must be sought with equal vehemence. And we must keep the Legislature's hands from our city's affairs; so manage them as to limit the influence of the State.

What It Expects to Do.

"What is the Citizens' Union? What does it expect to accomplish? And how? The Citizens' Union has a committee of 250, who are considered to be representative citizens. They hope to nominate candidates for Mayor, President of the Council, and Controller, and soon. Later, they hope to nominate candidates for the other offices to be filled this Fall.

"The leaders are working night and day to perfect organizations throughout the city—machines, I was about to say. But they are not machines worked by gangs of thieves, but by good citizens for the city's good."

Mr. Agar urged the Good Government Clubs to take a hand in the good work, and predicted success if they heartily supported the Citizens' Union.

The Rev. Dr. Bradley responded for "The Good Citizen," and several other speeches were made.

WORK OF CITIZENS' UNION.

A Labor Conference — Charles B. Spahr's Views.

There will be a meeting of labor representatives at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, 39 East Twenty-third Street, to-night, to discuss the conditions which will be presented in the local campaign of this year.

Interest in the movement in favor of non-partisanship in local Government is increasing steadily. The headquarters of the union is visited daily by men who are anxious to assist in the work. Among the callers yesterday was Charles B. Spahr, associated editor of Outlook, and President of the Social Reform Club. He said that the programme of the union appealed strongly to him because it united civil service reform with the public ownership of franchises.

"For several years," said Mr. Spahr, "civil service reform has been to me not simply a means by which the present work of the public might be more efficiently performed, but also the means by which this work might be extended to include the operation of municipal franchises. Without civil service reform this essentially public work must be left to private corporations, and performed at the highest possible rates, with the single end of private profit in view. With civil service reform this work can be performed directly by the public at the lowest possible rates, with a view to the largest possible public service.

"Gas works and street car lines conducted so as to pay merely interest and sinking fund charge on the capital actually invested could reduce present charges by 40 per cent., to the immense relief of their present patrons among the working classes, and also with the speedy result of doubling the use of gas, in the lighting and heating of homes and doubling the use of street cars by enabling people to live away from the crowded centres and ride to and from their work.

"A strong and sincere movement in favor of a business-like civil service and the ownership of municipal monopolies by the public would clear the way toward all the municipal reforms which thoughtful working men have most at heart. Of course I also believe most heartily in separating distinctively National issues from municipal elections and in protesting most vigorously against the present despotism of both the great party machines. Until the mass of citizens say, 'of two evils, choose neither,' and count their votes lost when cast for organizations they do not indorse, there is little hope of genuine democracy."

"COMUS" AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Artistic Presentation of Milton's Play by the Amateur Performers—Many New Yorkers Present.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., May 13.—The dramatic and artistic possibilities of Milton's "Comus" were strongly emphasized this evening in a performance of the masque given at Hellcon Hall, the residence of the Rev. John W. Craig.

The hall in which Mr. Craig carries on his original and unique school for boys is a beautiful structure, in the centre of which is a Winter garden, surrounded by balconies. Tropical plants and trees are growing in the garden in natural luxuriance. It was here that the masque of Comus was played and sung, the audience looking down from the balconies. It was an occasion of great pleasure both to the actors and their friends.

The audience was brilliant in dress and manner, and interested to a happy degree in the scenes below them. Among them were several New Yorkers—Herbert B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Almon Goodwin, Mrs. bellamy of "Open Sesame" fame; Dr. Morse R. Pedder, Prof. and Mrs. William H. Goodyear, Miss Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. William Pacher, Miss Wheaton, and Mr. and Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler.

Englewood had among its representatives Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brinckerhoff, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ditman, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockwood, and Mr. and Mrs. William Kidder.

The little play moved with smoothness.

The performance was arranged and directed by Mrs. Harold Wilder, who two years ago brought out the masque in out-of-door performance in Barre, Mass., the dramatis personae there being the young people of the village. At that time Miss Lizzie Davis of Barre wrote the music of the piece, and this music, harmonized by a well-known New York composer, was used this evening.

It is graceful in movement and fascinating in melody, and possesses to a great degree the weird strains that are noticeable in seventeenth century music. It is even more Miltonic than that of Dr. Henry Lawes, which was employed at the initial performance of Comers at Ludlow Castle before the Earl of Bridgewater in 1634, when the chief actors were Lord Braely, Thomas Egerton, his brother, and Lady Alice Egerton.

"Comus," although a pastoral to be played like "As You Like It" in the open air, was adapted for the theatre by Dr. Dalton, with music by Dr. Arne, and was acted at Drury Lane, London, in 1788, and was received with great enthusiasm. Since then it has been produced in the early part of the Century at Covent Garden and the Haymarket, and later at different country houses.

Evert Jansen Wendell, brother of Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard, this evening played the part of Comus with skill and grace. His speech was clear and distinct, and he read Miltonic verse with ease and with a peculiarly pleasing harmonious accent, and entirely free from all monotony.

Miss Alice Harrington played The Lady in an acceptable manner. Many of the actors being members of the Comedy Club of this city, the dramatic success of the masque is not surprising. The second scene, the exterior of Comus's palace, was particularly charming, the scenic effects being enhanced by the luxurious foliage and carefully arranged illumination.

A cast of the characters follows:

Comus.....Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell
First Brother.....Mr. James Laidlaw
Second Brother.....Mr. Robert Maynard
Attendant Spirit.....Miss Evelyn M. Fiedler
Fabrina.....Miss Estelle G. Platt
The Lady.....Miss Alice Harrington

COMUS'S CREW
Impersonated by
Miss Ethel Bracher.....Mr. Talcott Banks
Miss Edith Craig.....Mr. Glibert Burdette
Miss Jessie Laidlaw.....Mr. Everett Kimball
Miss Mary E. Thomas.....Mr. Whitney Manatt
Mrs. Van Benschoten.....Mr. Harry Titman

BUTTERFLIES.
Miss Delia Wilder and Miss Amy Hill, (with dance.)

Grasshopper.....Master Stanley Sweet
Faun.....Master Fenton Gilbert
Spider.....Master Reginald Sweet

Piper.....Mr. Philip Babcock
Mandolin Player.....Miss Edwina Babcock
Guitar Player.....Miss Belle Babcock

NYMPHS.
Impersonated by
Miss Alice Barber, Miss Eleanor Craig, Miss Constance Barber, Miss Margaret Gibney, Miss Dorothy Craig, Miss Agnes Laidlaw, and Miss Jessie Laidlaw.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Della Fox reappeared last night in "The Wedding Day" at the Casino, much to the surprise of her friends, who, as late as Wednesday, considered the comedienne's illness serious.

A good bill of entertainment was provided yesterday afternoon at the benefit performance for Edward Knowles, the Brooklyn theatrical manager, at the Montauk Theatre. Mrs. Fiske made the opening address, in which she made some happy remarks regarding theatrical benefits.

The programme to be given at the Bishop benefit this afternoon at the Empire Theatre will include Felix Morris and Miss Annie Russell, and other members of the Lyceum stock company, who will give Mrs. Fiske's play, "The Rose," and Joseph Jefferson, who will act the grave digger scene from "Hamlet." Others will include E. H. Sothern, J. E. Dodson, Lillian Russell, and Chauncey Olcott.

Catherine Lewis has been engaged for the rôle of Mme. Drivelli in "The Circus Girl" at Daly's, and will make her reappearance on the stage associated with her earliest triumphs in this city next week. Miss Lewis has not acted in New York since she appeared with Edward Harrigan's "Marty Malone" Company at the Bijou last Fall. Many improvements have been made in the performance of "The Circus Girl." Mr. Powers has "worked up" the part of Biggs, and all the comic "business" is smarter and quicker than it was at first.

Important architectural changes are to be made in many of the Broadway theatres during the Summer. Wallack's will be practically rebuilt, and Weber & Fields' Music Hall is to be enlarged. In this house the upper gallery is to be taken out and replaced with boxes, and the boxes on the ground floor will be set further back and a great deal of waste space utilized for chairs. Provided proper arrangements can be made with the owners of the property, the stage will be enlarged and the entrance and lobby widened. The interior of the house will be redecorated and refurnished.

Ladies who carried fans to the Knickerbocker Theatre last night had little use for them, as a new cooling apparatus was put into operation. Besides a number of noiseless fans in action, a cool current of air came from coils of pipes beneath the orchestra and balcony floors. During the Summer the temperature will be kept at 70°. On Tuesday the one hundredth performance of "The Serenade" will be given by the Bostonians. Victor Herbert will direct the orchestra, and a large number of the members of the Twenty-second Regiment, including the band, will be present.

FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS

They Commemorate the Anniversary of the Settlement of Jamestown.

THE ORDER'S ANNUAL MEETING

Col. Frederick D. Grant Re-elected as Governor General—A Banquet in the Evening—Some of Those Who Were There.

The order of the Founders and Patriots of America held a meeting in the Governor's Room at the City Hall yesterday afternoon to commemorate the two hundred and ninetieth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown, Va., in 1607. It was the first annual meeting of the General Committee, and Col. Frederick D Grant, Governor General, presided. Representatives from several State societies attended.

It was reported that the membership of the order is rapidly growing. A resolution of sorrow was passed touching the death of Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, who was a member of the order. The following officers were elected:

Governor General—Col. Frederick D. Grant, New York; Deputy Governor General—William Armstrong Halsey, Newark, N. J.; Secretary General—John Quincy Adams, New York; Treasurer General—Jonathan Flynt Morris, Hartford, Conn.; Attorney General—Morris P. Ferris, New York; Registrar General—Howard S. Robbins, New York; Historian General—Prof. Thomas Egleston, New York; Chaplain General—The Rev. Joseph F. Folsom, Kearny, N. J.; Councilors General—Henry Hall, Col. L. C. Hopkins, Thomas W. Bicknell, Edward P. Cone, Major Francis L. Hills, James J. Belden, Edward P. Chapin, L. E. Chittenden, and C. C. Wolcott.

In the evening about a hundred of the members and their wives and daughters participated in a social entertainment at the Windsor Hotel. An elaborate banquet was the main feature, and a number of speeches followed it. Judge William W. Goodrich, Governor of the society, presided, Col. and Mrs. Grant sitting at his right.

On the side wall was draped a large silk flag, the "Founders' flag," which was presented to the order by Admiral Meade two weeks before his death. The flag, which is the standard of the order, displays the red cross of St. George on a white ground—the colors of the ship Captain who first sailed to America—and in one corner a circle of thirteen white stars on a field of blue.

After the banquet Judge John Winslow read a paper on "The Battle of Lexington as Viewed in London by Lord Mansfield and a Jury in a Trial of John Horne, Esq., for Libel on the British Government." Judge Winslow, who was introduced by Judge Goodrich, in an address of welcome, gave an account of the trial of Horne, an Englishman, for a libel on the British Government and his imprisonment for one month after conviction. When the news of the Battle of Lexington reached London, Horne was aroused.

At a special meeting of the Constitutional Society, held at the King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill, June 7, 1775, he denounced the attack of the King's troops, and proposed a subscription of £100 "for the relief of the widows, orphans, and aged parents of our beloved American fellow subjects, who, faithful to the character of Englishmen, preferring death to slavery, were for that reason only inhumanly murdered by the King's troops at or near Lexington and Concord, in the Province of Massachusetts, on April 19." The subscription was collected and given to Dr. Franklin.

Mr. Horne repeated his attack on the policy of the English toward the Americans in The Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser. Soon afterward Horne was convicted of treasonous libel, and sentenced to one month in prison. The trial aroused a strong feeling both against and for the Americans.

Col. S. C. Hopkins explained the project which the order has taken up, of making a record of all the tombstones in every graveyard in the thirteen original States. The committee appointed for this purpose is headed by Col. Hopkins, and proposes to form societies of patriotic women in every town in these States, through which the tombstone inscriptions will be forwarded to the committee and a record made.

Addresses were also made by Col. Grant and Warner Van Orden, President of the Holland Society.

Those who arranged the banquet were Charles A. Hoyt, John Quincy Adams, L. C. Hopkins, Dr. Dwight Tracy, and the Rev. Elmer S. Forbes. Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Sumner Robbins, Miss Adams, the Rev. Daniel F. Warren, Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Stephen Mott Wright, Secretary of the Sons of the American Revolution; Major and Mrs. Robert E. Hopkins, Major and Mrs. H. S. Turrell, James H. Hoadley, George R. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Champion, Dr. Alfred K. Hills, Col. Ralph E. Prime, Col. Charles A. Jewell, Max Golfinger, Dr. J. A. Kennefick, and L. E. Chittenden.

DINNER TO MR. WHITE.

German-Americans of This City Will Give Him Godspeed on His Mission to Fatherland.

Andrew D. White, Ambassador of the United States to Germany, will be the guest of a number of representative German-American citizens of this city at a dinner at the German Liederkranz Hall, in East Fifty-eighth Street, on the evening of May 22. It was by this same society that Bayard Taylor was entertained in 1878 before sailing as Minister to Berlin.

Baron von Thielmann, German Ambassador to the United States, and his secretaries; the German delegates to the International Postal Congress, and the members of the German Consulate in this city have accepted invitations to meet Mr. White. Carl Schurz will preside and make an address of welcome. The list of toasts is as follows: "Our Guest," Andrew D. White; "German Diplomacy in the United States," Baron von Thielmann; "The Fatherland," Reinhard Siedenburg; "United States of America," F. W. Holls; "German Science," Dr. Aaron Jacoby; "Social Influence of Germans," Richard Katzenmeier; "German Commerce," Charles A. Schieren. Tickets may be obtained of Julius Hoffman, 13 Broadway.

NURSES RECEIVE DIPLOMAS.

Graduating Exercises of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School.

The graduating exercises of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses, class of '97, were held at the hospital last night. There were addresses by J. C. Kennedy, President of the school's Board of Managers, and by Dr. John S. Billings, as well as a lengthy musical programme. Dr. Frederick Sturgis presented the diplomas and made an address. About 1,500 persons were present. The graduates are:

Grace Stebbins, Georgiana Scranton Collester, Margaret Sutherland Hamilton, Anna Adella Davidson, Merial Richards White, Marcia Parrish Shelby, Ida Florence Scott, Rye Morley, Constance Baillie Rose, Elizabeth Russell, Frances Richards White, Kathleen Depuy Nichols, Jeanette Grace Bonner, Agnes Elizabeth Hatton, J. Rutherford Oliver, Charlotte Cowdrey, Mary Magoun Brown, Amy Alms Chamberlain, Jessie Wilson Mewhort, Mary Winifred Chisholm, Anna Beatrice Fletcher, and Nancy Elizabeth Cadmus.

Medical College Commencement.

The thirty-fourth annual Commencement exercises of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, were held in Mendelssohn Hall last evening. The graduates were Mary E. Clark, Clara L. Scott, Laura A. Deming, Margarita A. Stewart, Laura L. Foulds, Mary A. Stolz, and Gertrude G. Mack. The address was delivered by Prof. Lozier, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, and Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson, President of the Board of Trustees, conferred the degrees.

Dinner to Southern Friends.

J. La Motte Morgan of Birmingham, Ala., gave a dinner party at the Windsor Hotel last night to a number of friends from the South. The centrepiece on the table was a large mound of sweet peas, roses, blue cornflower, and red tulips. The guests were Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis, Miss Varina Anne Davis, Mme. Auzé, Gen. G. McSorrel, and J. M. Winchester.

NO FEARS FOR AMERICA.

Archbishop Ireland Discusses the Outlook in This Country at a Columbus Dinner.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13.—Forty-nine years ago the nucleus of the present Chamber of Commerce was formed, and this evening the anniversary dinner of Cleveland's honored commercial organization was held at the Hollende Hotel. About 300 guests were present, and the guests of honor were Archbishop Ireland and United States Senator M. A. Hanna.

The Archbishop arrived early this evening, and in an interview stood by his famous letter published early in the campaign. He was asked: "Do you not think that the Republican Party has broken faith with the sound-money men of other parties, and if you could have anticipated the present attitude of the Republican Party, would you have advised sound-money Democrats to bolt their party and vote for the Republicans as you did last Fall?"

"Oh, I would have advised them to vote the Republican ticket as I did," he said.

Archbishop Ireland in his speech said:

"The peril of America is in her democracy. I have myself fullest faith in the democracy of America, because I have faith in the people of America and because the democracy of this country has, amid terrific trials, proved its right and power to live. I have faith, too, in the future democracy of the world, because the manifest evolution of humanity is toward it, and the being who moves humanity makes no mistake.

"There are moments in the life of a country when thoughtful patriots stand still, awestricken before the thought of what might come if Americans betrayed their citizenship—of what might come to America herself in whose destinies are wrapped up our fortunes, our hopes, our loves; of what might come to liberty in the whole world, since liberty for other Nations reads her triumph or her death in the triumph or death of liberty in America.

"Lord Macaulay imagines a crisis in America. The peril from which democracy cannot escape, he writes, 'will befall it in a season of hard times, when the masses of the people will make use of their political power to despoil the rich and disrupt society.'

"Macauly did not know the people of America. America is safe; conscience is on guard.

"The crisis for democracy will come when comes the crisis for religion. Evil days for America are those when agnosticism and materialism are spreading through the land. Fortunately for America, deep in the hearts of Americans lies the instinct of religion; Americans will never believe that an infinite intelligence does not rule the universe; that the soul of man is not spiritual or immortal. They will never permit that Sabbath day be taken from the service of conscience to be put to the service of matter, or that its church bells cease their heavenly music. The enemies of religion are the enemies of country and of democracy."

ART STUDENTS' WORK.

Opening of the Exhibition at the Academy of Design.

The annual exhibition of the work done during the year by the students of the art schools of the National Academy of Design, began yesterday morning in the lecture room of the Academy. The prizes in the various departments will be awarded this afternoon.

Drawings from the cast, from the nude and clothed model, still-life drawings and skeletons made in the sketch and composition classes are all shown. Some of the examples shown in the work of the life classes are unusually good this year. The work as a whole in all the classes has more than average merit. The students as well as the instructors in the Academy schools are anticipating with much eagerness the completion of the Academy's new galleries on Morningside Heights, which will give them needed room, light, and air. The annual reception will follow the distribution of the prizes this evening.

WORK OF YOUNG MECHANICS.

Close of the Exhibition at the General Society's Institute.

The thirty-eighth annual exhibition of the work of the pupils of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at Mechanics' Institute, closed last night. The attendance was good and the instructors and officers are much gratified. The pupils are all men and boys engaged in the various trades, who are seeking to advance themselves by devoting their evenings to systematic study.

The free-hand and decoration class, John Philip Voelker, instructor, exhibited some excellent work, notably that of W. H. Daenke, in animal drawing, and Edward Nacke in original designing. In the mechanical class, the work is of more practical nature, and carpenters, joiners, and machinists form the larger part of the pupils. The instructors are Frank Leventhal and Max Lowenthal. The other exhibits were of the architectural class, under Instructor Clarence M. Morgan, and of the modelling class, under the supervision of Harold Madsen.

The classes are largely composed of those who have had no opportunity for study or technical instruction, and the object is to give them such practical instruction as will enable them intelligently to pursue their trades.

Dinner of the Thirteen Club.

The Thirteen Club met at the Hotel Bartholdi last night, and over its monthly dinner discussed the Graeco-Turkish question. All the speakers took the part of the Greeks. The speakers were Dr. J. H. Downs, George Francis Train, W. E. Wilkinson, Charles Schampaine, Col. Fred C. Hamilton, Dr. Charles W. Torrey, and Harry Comstock.

Dartmouth Wins in Debate.

HANOVER, N. H., May 13.—Dartmouth won the second annual debate from Williams to-night. The question was: "Resolved, that it is desirable that Municipalities in the United States having a population of 25,000 or more own and operate all plants for supplying light, water, and surface transportation." Dartmouth's side was the affirmative.

For a Colored Children's Home.

In aid of the Educational and Industrial Institute for Colored Children at Mayesville, S. C., a number of artists rendered a pleasant programme at the Church of the Strangers last evening. Among those who participated were Miss Nellie Cornell, Miss Julia Coleman, Miss Caroline Mead Foss, Miss Etta Squires, Miss Agnes Mathilde Dressler, and H. Vance Swope.

TROLLEY HIT A HORSEMAN.

Man Had Two Ribs Broken—Horse Had to be Shot.

George Helmes, twenty-eight years of age, employed by Charles Weyrach, a barber of Union Hill, was riding a horse along the Paterson Plank Road, in Union Hill, yesterday, when, in turning out of the way of one trolley car, he drove his horse directly in front of another.

The car hit the horse, knocking him down, and Helmes fell beneath the horse. Two ribs were broken in the man's body, and he was hurt internally. The horse was injured so badly that he had to be shot.

A POPULAR MINSTREL DEAD.

Mr. Goodyear's Funeral Will Be Conducted by the Elks.

DENVER, Col., May 13.—Charles W. Goodyear, the well-known minstrel, died at St. Joseph's Hospital to-day of heart disease. For several years Goodyear had been connected with Elitch's Gardens, a Summer resort in this city, but for a year had been in poor health. Some months ago he took a trip to the South in search of health, but it did not come, and he returned to Denver discouraged. His condition gradually became worse, and last Sunday he was taken from his home to St. Joseph's.

The funeral will be conducted by the Society of the Elks.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Brand.

James Brand, a well-known commission merchant and factors' agent, died on Wednesday afternoon at his residence, 27 West Forty-seventh Street. He was ill for ten days, his sickness being the indirect result of an operation for hernia performed some time since. Mr. Brand was a native of Dumfries, Scotland. He commenced his mercantile career in his uncle's counting house in London. In a short time he went to Ceylon, and was connected with an East India house. Two years afterward, through the death of a relative, he inherited a fortune, and devoted several years to travel, in the course of which he came to New York, and concluded to locate here. In 1851 he established the commission house of Merrit, Barber & Co.

He was the youngest member of the firm, and when his partners died he changed the name to James Brand, by which title the house has since been known. His office was in the Fulton Bank Building, at 81 Fulton Street. He was interested in several other enterprises, among them the Portland Cement Company. He was the sole agent for the United States of Turney Brothers, leather factors of Nottingham and Strawbridge, England. He was married in London in 1860. His widow survives him. He had no children. Mr. Brand was a member of St. Andrew's Society, having been its President for three years. The funeral services will be held at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

Capt. William Watson Tayleure.

Capt. William Watson Tayleure died at his home, 1 Warren Place, Brooklyn, Wednesday, at the age of seventy-three years. Capt. Tayleure was a Southerner by birth, but had lived in Brooklyn since the close of the war. He was a veteran of the Confederate Army. He enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Virginia Regiment, in April, 1861, and served throughout the war. It is said he took part in every battle in which Lee's army was engaged, from Bull Run to Appomattox, and was wounded twice. Capt. Tayleure was one of nine survivors, out of the 210 men who enlisted in his company at the breaking out of the war, present at Lee's surrender.

For the past sixteen years he had been manager for former City Works Commissioner Alfred T. White in his real estate and model tenement-house enterprises. Funeral services will take place at 10 o'clock this morning at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clinton and Livingston Streets. The burial will be in the Confederate veterans' plot in Mount Hope Cemetery, at the base of the granite monument which will be unveiled May 22. Capt. Tayleure was one of the committee in charge of the arrangements. There are but two other veterans buried in the plot.

Horace Franklin Burroughs, Jr.

Horace Franklin Burroughs, Jr., son of Horace F. Burroughs of Brooklyn, died at his residence, 252 West Forty-third Street, of heart failure, on Tuesday, aged forty years. Mr. Burroughs was born in Brooklyn, and was associated with his father in the wholesale lumber business at 136 Water Street, this city, under the firm name of H. F. Burroughs & Co., for a number of years. He was a member of Montauk Masonic Lodge, the Maritime Exchange, and for many years of the New York Athletic Club. He was married several years ago to Miss Lillian Ames of Louisville, who survives him. There are no children. Mr. Burroughs removed from Brooklyn to this city two weeks ago, and although he had been in poor health since the first of the year, his death was unexpected. The funeral services were held at 8 o'clock last evening at his late residence. Interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery at 11:30 o'clock to-day, with Masonic rites.

Eli W. Arnold.

Eli W. Arnold died last night in the New York Hospital from a relapse, following an operation performed Tuesday. He had been in poor health some months, and the operation was expected to cure him. Mr. Arnold was sixty years old, and was a power in the malt trade of this section of the country. He was a native of Philadelphia, but had lived in New York nearly forty years. He leaves one child, Mrs. Alfred Seligman. His wife, who was the eldest daughter of Solomon Bernheimer of 218 West Fourteenth Street, died several years ago. The funeral services will be held Sunday at Mr. Bernheimer's residence. The Rev. Drs. Gottheil and Silverman of Temple Emanu-El will officiate.

Richard W. Burrows.

Richard W. Burrows, aged seventy-four years, a well-known resident of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died at his home, 114 South Sixth Avenue, that city, yesterday. He was born in England and had been a prominent engineer for the past fifty years. He helped build the Union and Northern Pacific roads, the Grand Trunk, and different lines in South America and Trinidad. He also laid out the sewer system of Mount Vernon. He was a member of the Board of Trade, and the American Engineering Society. The deceased leaves a widow, a daughter and three sons.

Obituary Notes.

C. M. FOULKE, until recently and for many years General Claim Agent of the Santa Fé Railroad, died in Topeka yesterday.

WILLIAM MCKENNEY, a wholesale newsdealer of Philadelphia, dropped dead yesterday in Atlantic City. Heart disease was the cause. Kenney was fifty-seven years old.

Senator CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN of Milwaukee, former Adjutant General of Wisconsin, died of paralysis yesterday. He distinguished himself during Gov. Rusk's administration by suppressing the Milwaukee riots.

JUSTIN WHITTIER, one of the best-known residents of Newton, Mass., died at the Hotel Manhattan, this city, yesterday morning, of pneumonia. He was formerly in the leather business in Boston, but of late years was an expert accountant, with an office on Summer Street, Boston. A widow survives him.

Col. FRANK M. BACON, aged fifty-six years, of Chanute, Kan., is dead at Gueda Springs of heart failure. Col. Bacon was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor when Gov. Glick was elected; was Register of the Oberlin Land Office during President Cleveland's first term, and succeeded John Richardson as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Roebuck's Wire Window Screens, screen doors, and window guards, go to ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUTDOOR BOOKS.

**Bird

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON,
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 2187 and 2188 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

To the holders of
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Certificates of Deposit of Certificates of The Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company issued upon the surrender of certificates of the
CHICAGO GAS COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the above-mentioned Central Trust Company Certificates of Deposit will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after May 25, 1897. The transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will not be closed, but the exchange of Fidelity Trust Company's certificates for Central Trust Company certificates will be suspended between May 20 and May 27.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

WHEAT
AND
COTTON
Do you remember our advertisement? You can see we still keep up our record of hitting it about right.
WHEAT
particularly is active and profitable to deal in. WE THINK WE WILL BE ABLE TO TELL WHEN IT IS A SALE. Drop into any of our offices or write for our letter. Our file of these letters for several years is open to your inspection. None as good ever published.
T. E. WARD & CO.,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY,
359 BROADWAY,
1,270 BROADWAY.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
of Clarksville, Ind.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated October 1st, 1892.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article Fourth of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty bonds of the above referred to Company, at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1,050) per bond, with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on May 28th, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee, by G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Street Railway Companies and Gas Companies
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Paying from 4½ % to 6%.
For sale by
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 Broad St.
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Established 1868.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.
LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL.
To Contractors:
Bids will be received by the Board of Managers for supplying the Long Island State Hospital at Brooklyn and Kings Park with coal for the year beginning with October 1st, 1897. Specifications for same can be obtained at the office of the Steward, Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn, corner Clarkson Street and Albany Avenue, and all information relative to supply and delivery of same that is not made clear in specifications can be given at that department.
Bids to be opened on Monday, May 24th, at 4 P. M., at the office of the Board of Managers, Room 107 Arbuckle Building, 367 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TRUMAN J. BACKUS, Prest.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.
Sealed proposals for furnishing 25,000 tons, more or less, of coal at the several departments of the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, Hart's Island, and for the farm at Central Islip, Long Island, for a period of one year from June 1st, 1897, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M. May 20th, 1897, to Henry E. Howland, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all bids. Parties submitting bids must be actual dealers in coal. Full specifications may be obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any and all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers,
Manhattan State Hospital.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow and weak.

Four stocks were dealt in yesterday to an extent aggregating about 70,000 shares, and this represented practically as much as was done in all the rest of the stock market put together. Net results of the day's business showed an almost uniform list of declines. No notable exception appeared to the rule of weakness. But losses were nowhere serious; 90 per cent. of them were fractional.

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Sugar Trust, as the chief active stock in the market, dropped over a point, and closed practically at the lowest price of the day. Much is being heard in Wall Street about Washington speculation in Sugar Trust shares. Some of the current reports are remarkable inventions. But probably not all of them are baseless. Some of the foremost houses in Wall Street have close Washington connections. While Congress is in session branch offices flourish there. If Senators speculate now, Senators may not be doing anything unusual. One Senator, credited with having sold a substantial lot of Sugar Trust stock short, is credited also with putting out a denial, to the following effect:

"I have not given an order to either buy or sell Sugar Trust stock to any member of the New York Stock Exchange whatsoever."

There are Senators in Washington who, according to current Wall Street report, give their orders not to Stock Exchange houses, but to bucket shops.

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Next to Sugar Trust stock, Chicago Gas maintains conspicuousness. The short interest in that quarter does not seem to diminish. Some of the bears openly selling it are believed to have close association with important financial and political interests at Chicago.

***

One of the remarkable features of the market is the activity which Burlington and Quincy and St. Paul stocks continue to show. They are traded in more largely than any of the other railroad shares, and operators of consequence on both sides of the market seem disposed to pay close attention to them. No special news comes out affecting either one of them. Some cheerful talk is heard of increased earnings that the Granger properties will make through prosperity which may come to the farmer on account of high prices expected for wheat; and some gloomy forecasts are made over the standstill condition of business all over the West. Nothing tangible anywhere is in evidence encouraging the speculator to act upon either the bull or bear side of the Granger stocks; and yet, outside of Chicago Gas and Sugar Trust stocks, the two conspicuous Western railroad shares are every day the market's leaders.

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The Gould stocks, the anthracite coal shares, and some of the lesser industrials all seem to have small-sized pools at work in them. But courage is nowhere shown in the market, either upon the bull or the bear side. Commission houses are without customers; and day by day becomes more apparent the not inspiriting fact that what is left of the market is almost wholly represented by trades which Stock Exchange brokers make between themselves for their own account.

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Conservative railroad authorities are predicting that the next thirty days will show that railroad traffic has "turned the corner" and that increases are to be the rule.

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Government bonds were firm. The fours, 1925, coupon, advanced ⅛. There were sales of the old fours, coupon, at 112@112¼, and $20,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 123.

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In State bonds $3,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 82 and $1,000 Alabama, Class A, 107.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1½	Morris & Essex	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	National Lead	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Nor. Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi., Burl. & Qy.	⅝	Reading	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	Union Pacific	1
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Mo. Pacific	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	1	Northwest. 30 yr. deb.	1
Kent. Cent. 4s	1½		
Nor. & West. con.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Peo., D. & E. 1st, Ev. Div.	1½	St. L. & S. F. trust 5s	¼
Union El. 1st	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $93,949,998; balances, $4,717,689; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,061,722.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady to firm. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅝@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—65c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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The money market yesterday showed no change. There was a fair demand in the call department, the majority of the loans being made at 1¼ per cent. Smaller loans commanded 1½ per cent. Commercial paper was moderately active, the increasing supply of good paper meeting with a ready sale. Time money is quiet, with comparatively no demand.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 30½; New York Central, ¼, to 102⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 12⅝. Declined—St. Paul, ⅛, to 75¾; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 95, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 46⅛. Atchison sold at 10⅝, Canadian Pacific at 56⅛, Pennsylvania at 53⅝, and Reading at 9⅝. British consols advanced ⅛, to 113⅛, for money and 3-16, to 113⅝, for the account.

The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount ½ per cent., to 2 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes from the previous account: Total reserve increased £142,000, circulation decreased £175,000, bullion decreased £33,181, other securities increased £817,000, other deposits decreased £31,000, public deposits increased £506,000, notes reserved increased £110,000. Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 51.60 per cent., stands at 51.40 per cent., as compared with an advance from 59.02 per cent. to 59.09 per cent. in the corresponding week one year ago.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes from the previous account: Notes in circulation decreased 28,700,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 27,875,000f, gold on hand increased 24,650,000f, bills discounted decreased 4,825,000f, and silver on hand increased 1,750,000f.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 40c and exchange on London at 25f 10½c. In Berlin, exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 38½ pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Rome at 105.12, in Buenos Ayres at 201, and in Lisbon at 51⅝.

TRADE BETTER EVERYWHERE.

Throughout the business world there is probably no one better able to judge of existing business conditions than the manager of an important express company. Such a man is necessarily in close touch with every part of the business community, and has constantly before him substantial proofs of the real state of trade. An interview with President L. C. Weir of the Adams Express Company, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago, attracted wide attention. Mr. Weir's statement that beyond any doubt business shows improvement and gives promise of a continued growth was regarded as significant.

Mr. C. T. Thayer, general manager of the United States Express Company, is of the same opinion as is Mr. Weir. He declares that there is distinctly noticeable in all sections of the country a betterment in general trade and an evident disposition among business men to push ahead. In talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Thayer said:

"There cannot be any question about the improvement in business all over the country. In all lines there has been a slow, steady growth ever since the first of the year. It has been so gradual that it has hardly been noticeable from day to day, but in the aggregate it has amounted to considerable.

"Nearby business shows quite a good deal of betterment, and that of the West gives evidence of steady progress. So far as we can judge by our business, the volume of merchandise moving both West and East is considerably larger than it was a year ago. I think business men are gradually getting over their disposition to hesitate and wait for future developments. A better and more confident feeling is apparent almost everwhere.

"Of course there is no boom, nor yet signs of any such a movement in business. But I can see a gradual, healthy improvement, based on real conditions and promising a continued growth. The settlement of the tariff question will, of course, remove a great doubt from the minds of business men and give an impetus to trade. Whether we will have a rapid improvement after the new schedules are made operative is beyond prediction at the present time. Business will be better, but it is impossible to tell whether we will see a boom. I am rather inclined to look for steady continuance of the improvement which is now going on in a small way.

"I do not look for any more setbacks to business. If we are to go along under the conditions which now exist, and if the tariff matter is disposed of, there will be nothing to hurt the country's trade. Unfavorable developments are liable to spring up unexpectedly at any time, but unless some new adverse factor enters upon the situation I think this improvement will continue."

BEAR FACTORS ELIMINATED.

Regarding stock market conditions and prospects, Mr. Homer W. Nichols of the Stock Exchange house of R. H. Bissell & Co. said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I am inclined to look for improvement in prices before very many more days. It looks to me as though the bearish factors, which for some time have been creating apprehension in stock market circles and paralyzing the buying power for the time being, are now about exhausted. The really serious features of the situation have either been eliminated or nearly so, and those which have adversely affected security values have already had their influence.

"The European war question is an illustration of this. It has had its full effect on our stock market, and even if their is any further danger of a general European war, I doubt if any one will continue to keep a close watch on Europe's troubles, expecting them to again become factors in Wall Street.

"As to the tariff, all we need is its settlement. What effect higher duties may have upon the country's prosperity is a question to be considered at some future time. Just at the moment we want the Tariff bill passed and made a law. Then we can count on business improvement.

"I do not believe that any harm will result from exports of gold. The gold in our Treasury is plenty, and until there is real danger of depletion—which I do not think at all probable—I do not see why we should become nervous.

"In my opinion, the tendency of the market will, from now on, be upward. Prices have about seen their lowest, just as we have about seen the last of our distresses. And an upward movement in prices will mean activity again in Wall Street."

THE CUBAN WAR AGAIN.

The Cuban war scare was once more revived in Wall Street yesterday and every Washington dispatch bearing on the subject was a signal for a fresh onslaught on prices. All kinds of rumors regarding the Senate's discussion of the Cuban resolutions were circulated, the majority of them being of the most sensational nature. It was freely stated in the morning hours that at 2 o'clock the President was to send a message to Congress calling for an appropriation to buy food for starving American citizens in Spanish prisons in Cuba. This message was also to contain an intimation that unless the slaughter and imprisonment of Americans in Cuba should stop trouble would immediately ensue.

The bear traders willingly lent themselves to the circulation of these stories and the lack of outside buying allowed them to meet with some success in their efforts to depress prices.

BOSTON AND BELL TELEPHONE.

Boston's stock brokers and financial writers are devoting themselves almost entirely to discussing the greatness of the American Bell Telephone Company. The decision in the Berliner case has given rise to all sorts of calculations as to how great Bell Telephone's future profits are to be and how high the stock is eventually going to sell. The Boston Herald, however, with characteristic conservatism, remarks:

"The hint is thrown out that the Bell Telephone Company may distribute some part of its assets among the shareholders, perhaps stock of the long distance company, of which some $14,000,000 is held in the treasury, and pays 5 per cent. dividends. To reason a little on this point: The State of Massachusetts prohibits the sale of new issues of Bell stock to shareholders at par, and requires that the company shall realize that premium for itself. Would the State permit the company to distribute such premium or its equivalent in long distance stock, purchased with the proceeds of the original sale, among its shareholders? Hardly, it would seem.

"And do not Bell shareholders receive enough already? What do they want beyond 8 per cent. quarterly and 3 or 6 extra per year? It is tempting fate for a concern to distribute more than this company distributes among the stockholders, and it is a wise concern which gives the public an improved service or reduced tariff, the excess of income above a reasonable return upon the investment and a reasonable charge to depreciation. The concern that fails to do this will find itself beset with legislative and other attacks."

A NEW BAY STATE GAS TALE.

According to the latest reports from Boston, Mr. J. Edward Addicks is to hand over his Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, with all of its Boston privileges, to Standard Oil magnates. Those Delaware bondholders will probably hail this announcement with delight.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	182	184
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	68	70
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	70	72
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	68	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	170	173
Third Avenue Railroad	150	152
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	70	72
Hoboken Ferry 5s	100	102
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. stock	63	66
Union Ferry stock	62	62¾
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas ex dividend	75	78
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	217	219
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	250	254
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	58	59½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	96	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	110	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	102	103
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	104	105½
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	120	124
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	118	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	63	66
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	94	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	50	59
Cramps Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	61
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	97
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	43	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	18	21
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	5
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	315	318
Trenton Pottery	8½	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	85	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	100
Central & South America Tel.	117	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	68
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	47
New York & New Jersey Tel.	136	140
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15	16½
Trow Directory pf.	30	36

*Ex interest.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@61¼c. Sales of 5,000 ounces at 61c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47½@49¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 392,021.47 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27⅞d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,480,771
Exports in same period	10,611,116
Net exports	$9,130,345
Net imports, 1896	3,839,931
Net exports, 1895	17,228,759
Net exports, 1894	8,258,616
Net exports, 1893	36,746,904

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 350 shares of Deadwood sold at 1.15.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Lincoln National	750
American Exchange	171	Manhattan	220
Broadway	230	Market & Fulton	200
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Mechanics'	185
Central National	105	Mercantile	165
Chase National	400	Merchants'	140
Chatham	285	Merchants' Ex.	114
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	440
City	500	Nassau	161
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Commerce	208	New Amsterdam	200
Continental	130	New York	230
Corn Exchange	285	Ninth National	100
East River	135	Nat. Bank of N. A.	133
Fifth Avenue	3000	Pacific	175
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Park	260
Fourth National	178	People's	210
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	105
Garfield National	500	Republic	150
German American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New York	110
Hanover	325	Third National	85
Hudson River	155	Tradesmen's	97
Importers & Traders'	525	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Leather Manufac'rs'	180	Western National	114

Assets of a Defunct Bank Sold.

TACOMA, Washington, May 13.—The sale of the assets of the defunct Bank of Tacoma to J. J. McKone for $8,250 has been confirmed by the Superior Court. The face value of the assets was more than a quarter of a million dollars. The city of Tacoma had over $200,000 on deposit at the time of the failure, Aug. 18, 1895, nearly all of which was lost.

Custom House Receipts.

Custom House receipts yesterday were $336,469.28. The number of withdrawals was 181; imports, 434. Withdrawals of bonded sugar aggregated about $100,000.

White Asks Reinstatement.

Arthur White, who, on March 1, failed and was suspended from the Stock Exchange, has applied for reinstatement. Mr. White has settled all claims against him and will be admitted, it is thought, without objection. He is a son of S. V. White.

Gold Going to Europe.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia, which sailed yesterday, took $500,000 in gold for Hamburg. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. ordered yesterday from the Assay office $1,000,000 in gold bars for shipment by steamer on Saturday.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 13.—The market was made buoyant through continued buying of Bell Telephone, Boston and Montana, and West End Street Railway common stock. The general list, while quiet, was strong, and in the three stocks named a goodly volume of business was transacted. Bell was up 4 more, at 236—better than any price last year, or for many years, and 30½ better than the price at the beginning of 1897, while New England Telephone was up 1, at 105½, and Erie ½, at 65. Bell held its gain in part, selling at 234 in the late dealings. One-quarter of 1 per cent. was bid to call any part of 1,000 shares at 250 for thirty days, one-half of 1 per cent. to call 50 or 100 shares at 240 for the same time, and 1 per cent. to call 50 shares at 235 for three months. Boston and Montana opened at 123½—a 1¾ advance over closing of yesterday, thence reacting to 120¾, and rallying to 121¼. Copper shares were firm. West End Street Railway common rose $1 more, to 78½, on continued favorable talk over the benefits to accrue from the Elevated Railway bill, but it had sharp reaction to 76¼ in the late trading, closing at 76½. Old Colony was ½ lower, at 177. United States Oil was ¼ higher, at 11½.

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	212½	--
Boston & Lowell	213	--
Boston & Maine	180	--
Boston & Providence	264	--
Chicago Junction and Stock Yards	101¾	102
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards pf.	105	105¼
Fitchburg preferred	93½	93¾
Old Colony	176¾	177
West End	77¾	78
West End pf.		93½
Oregon Short Line	15½	16

Mining Companies.

Aetna (Quicksilver)	--	4
Alloues	--	.90
Arnold	3	--
Atlantic	20½	21
Boston & Cripple Creek	--	.15
Boston & Montana	121	121½
Butte & Boston	17	17½
Calumet & Hecla	370	375
Centennial	6¼	--
Franklin	11¼	11¾
Gold Coin Mines	4¾	4⅞
Kearsarge	15½	16
Napa, (quicksilver)	--	6¼
Osceola	30¼	31
Pioneer, (gold)	3¼	3⅜
Quincy	107½	109
Santa Ysabel	11¼	13
Tamarack	117	120
Tamarack, Junior	16½	17
Tecumseh	1½	2¼
Wolverine	9¼	9½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	233	234
Dominion Coal	9¾	10
Dominion Coal pf.	82	83
Eastman Car Heater	--	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	147	148
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	.75
Mexican Telephone	60	--
New England Telephone	105½	--
Philadelphia Company	18¼	18½
United States Oil	11	11½
Westinghouse Electric	22	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	½	1
Merced Gold Mining	8½	8⅝
Old Dominion Copper Mining	15	15½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—To-day's market was moderately active and on the whole displayed an undertone of considerable strength. The feature of the morning session was the activity and strength of several of the local bond issues, led by Reading improvement extended 4s, which were dealt in quite extensively. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey 5s and stock were also prominent features; the former advanced ⅝, to 91¾, and the latter sold up 2 per cent., to 80. The only noteworthy changes in the Traction group was an advance of ½ per cent. in Metropolitan, to 106½ for small lots, and a decline in Union to 93⅝. In the specialties there was considerable trading in Marsden, at 10¼ early in the session, but in the last hour the stock receded to 9¾. American Railway Electric Light sold at 5¾; Storage Battery common was dull around 17¾, at which price 200 shares changed hands. In the final dealings the general market weakened somewhat, especially St. Paul, which sold down in sympathy with the weakness displayed in New York, due to Washington news concerning the probable action by the Senate on the Cuban question. The general market closed heavy, at these figures for the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23½	24
Pennsylvania	51⅞	52¼
Reading	9¾	9⅞
Reading 1st pf.	20 1-16	20½
Reading 2d pf.	12 1-16	12 3-16
Reading gen. mort. 4s	81	81½
Electric Traction 4s	69⅞	70⅜
Metropolitan Traction	106	107
Philadelphia Traction	69¼	69⅝
Baltimore Traction	19⅜	19½
Union Traction	9¼	9⅜
Pennsylvania Heat	13¼	13½
Penn. Heat pf.	31⅝	32
United Gas Improvement	72¼	72½
Electric Storage	17⅜	17⅝
Electric Storage pf.	18½	20
Welsbach Light	39¾	40
American Railway Electric	5⅝	6
Pittsburg C. Traction	8	8½
Pittsburg C. Traction pf.	37⅞	38¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 13.—After closing last night at about 94, West Chicago opened today at 96. Then began a long fight with short fluctuations. After reaching 96⅝, it slipped steadily down again, and closed at 94⅜. North Chicago fared better. The opening was at 208, and the close 210 and 214, account. Chicago City Railway opened at 210 and sold up to 215, where it closed. Match declined from an opening at 140 to 137½, and closed at 139½. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	20
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58½
Brew. & Malt. Co.	9
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	34
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	25
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	48¾
Chi. City Railway	210
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	138
Lake St. Elevated	12¾
Int. Packing Co.	22
Int. Packing Co. pf.	41¾
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	9½
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	33
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	46
N. Chi. St. R. R.	210
Street's W. S. C. Line	12
W. Chi. St. R. R.	94⅞
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	10⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.07	.07
Andes	.21	.21
Belcher	.24	.24
Best & Belcher	.58	.58
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.10	.12
Challenge Con	.23	.28
Chollar	.66	.63
Confidence	1.05	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	1.80
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.27	.26
Exchequer	.01	.01
Gould & Curry	.23	.27
Hale & Norcross	.83	.81
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.03	.03
Kentuck Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.40	.40
Occidental Con	.09	.10
Ophir	.94	.94
Overman	.14	.03
Potosi	.43	.40
Savage	.16	.14
Sierra Nevada	.43	.42
Silver Hill	.01	.01
Union Con	.38	.37
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.26	.27

Silver bars, 60⅜; Mexican dollars, 49¼@50; Drafts, sight, 10½; telegraphic, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alamo	.03¾	.03½
Anaconda	.30½	.30
Argentum	.15	.15
Blue Bell	.03¾	.03½
Consolidated	.07	.07
Elkton	.93	.94½
Gibson	.17	.17
Golden Fleece	*.30	*.30
Grouse	.05	.05
Isabella	.32¼	.31

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, May 13, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
151	153	62	Adams Express	153	153	151	151	.....
58	58½	15	Am. Cotton Oil pf	59	59	59	59	.....
10⅝	10⅝	1,010	American Spirits Mfg.	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	–1⅛
20	21	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	20½	20½	20	20	–1
113¾	113¾	26,801	American Sugar Refs.	114¼	114¾	113¼	113¾	–1½
71¼	71⅝	4,002	American Tobacco	71⅝	71⅝	70¾	71⅛	– ⅛
104	105	508	At., T. & S. F.	104	105½	104	104½	– ⅝
19⅝	19¾	3,122	At., T. & S. F. pf	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	– ⅜
11¼	11¾	400	Baltimore & Ohio	11¾	11¾	11¼	11½	.....
8⅝	9¼	350	Bay State Gas	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅝
20	21	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20⅞	– ⅛
106¼	107	235	Brooklyn Union Gas	107	107	106⅝	106⅝	– ⅜
16¼	16¼	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜	– ⅛
73⅝	73¾	11,948	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74⅛	74⅜	73⅛	73⅜	– ⅛
81⅛	81⅜	11,160	Chicago Gas	81⅝	82	81⅝	81⅞	– ⅛
73⅞	73⅝	19,108	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	74¼	74¼	73	73⅜	– ⅛
131½	132½	605	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	131	132	131	131⅜	+ ⅛
104⅜	104⅝	435	Chicago & Northw	105	105	104½	104½	– ⅛
154	155	100	Chi. & North w. pf	154	156	154	154	+1
63¼	63⅝	5,359	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	64	64¼	63⅛	63⅜	– ¼
...	...	5	Chicago Stock Yards	105½	105½	105½	105½	.....
28	28⅝	10	C. C., C. & St. L.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	.....
...	87	5	Colorado F. & I. pf	85	85	85	85	.....
161¼	162	820	Consolidated Gas Co.	162¼	162½	161½	161¼	–1⅜
105¼	105⅝	355	Delaware & Hudson	105¾	105¾	104¾	104¾	– ¾
148¾	...	220	Del., Lack. & West	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	.....
110¼	111¾	300	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110⅝	+ ⅝
31½	31⅝	1,900	General Electric	31½	31⅝	31	31⅛	– ⅜
92½	93½	305	Illinois Central	93¼	93¼	93	93	– ¼
33	35	100	Illinois Steel Co.	34⅜	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	– ⅛
163	164½	2	Lake Shore	163	163	163	163	.....
44¼	44¾	7,190	Louisville & Nashville	45	45¼	44	44⅛	– ⅛
83½	83¾	3,190	Manhattan Con	83¾	84⅝	83½	83⅝	– ⅛
96	99	35	Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	.....
27¼	27½	210	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27½	27½	27	27	– ⅜
12⅜	13	330	Missouri Pacific	12¾	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	– ⅜
164	166	100	Morris & Essex	164	164	164	164	– ⅜
23½	24¼	261	National Lead Co.	24	24	24	24	–1
92¼	92⅞	32	National Lead Co. pf	92¾	93	92¾	93	.....
10	100	100	National Linseed Oil	10	10	10	10	.....
77⅛	77⅝	8,145	New Jersey Central	77⅞	77⅞	77¼	77¼	– ⅛
99	99¼	1,265	New York Central	99½	99⅝	99¼	99⅜	– ⅛
166	169	80	N. Y., N. H. & H.	168½	168½	166¾	166¾	.....
25	26	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	–1
20⅜	21¼	200	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	– ⅛
12½	12⅝	250	Northern Pacific	12¾	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	– ⅜
36⅜	36½	2,210	Northern Pacific pf.	37	37	36⅜	36⅝	– ⅝
13⅜	13⅝	320	Ontario & Western	14	14	13¾	13¾	.....
10	20	5	O. R. & Navigation	10	10	10	10	.....
45	47	300	O. R. & Nav. pf.	45	45	45	45	– ¼
27⅜	27⅞	650	Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾	– ¼
¾	1	20	Peo., Dec. & Evans	¾	¾	¾	¾	.....
157	157½	50	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	158	158	158	158	.....
18¾	19¼	7,830	Reading	19	19	18¾	18¾	– ⅛
40¼	40⅝	400	Reading 1st pf.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	– ⅛
24⅛	25	200	Reading 2d pf.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	– ⅛
38½	38⅝	600	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	38⅝	39⅛	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
13¾	13⅞	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
56	56¼	8,915	St. Paul & Omaha	56½	56⅝	55½	56	– ⅛
15	15¼	200	Southern Pacific	15	15	15	15	.....
7⅞	8	200	Southern Railway	8	8	8	8	.....
26	26½	983	Southern Railway pf.	26½	26½	26	26	– ⅜
6½	6¾	222	Standard R. & T.	7¼	7¼	7	7	– ⅜
19	19¼	4,642	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19½	19⅝	18¾	19	– ⅜
6¼	6⅜	2,800	Union Pacific	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	–1
53½	53¾	4,010	U. S. Leather pf.	54¼	54¼	52⅞	53¼	–1⅛
63½	64⅛	120	U. S. Rubber pf.	63¼	63½	63¼	63½	– ⅜
12⅜	13	180	Wabash pf.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	– ⅜
76½	76¾	7,256	Western Union Tel.	76⅝	77⅛	76¼	76¼	– ⅜
⅞	1⅛	200	Wheeling & Lake Erie	1	1	1	1	.....
1	1¼	20	Wisconsin Central	1	1	1	1	.....
Sales		144,113						

Silver.

61	61¼	5,000	Bullion certificates	61	61	61	61	–1

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		Commercial Cable 4s.		Mob & Ohio G M 4s	
7,000	75	5,000	100¼	10,000	66½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Consumers' Gas Co of Chi		N Y, Chic & St L 4s	
1,000	78½	1st 5s		10,000	104⅝
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s		1,000	92	15,000	104¾
3,000	80⅜	Den & Rio Gr 1st		N Y & Harl 1st coup	
500	80⅜	8,000	110¼	10,000	110½
15,000	80⅜	Denv & Rio Grande 4s		N Y, S & W Term 1st	
500	80½	2,000	88¼	1,000	105
8,000	80½	Dul & Iron Range 1st		Norf & W Ry con 4s	
Adjustment 4s		1,000	98¼	4,000	70
5,000	45⅜	Erie 1st con 7s		2,500	70
1,000	45½	1,000	141¼	2,500	70
10,000	45⅜	Erie 4s prior bds		10,000	70
10,000	45¼	25,000	89	5,000	69¾
5,000	45½	10,000	89½	5,000	69¼
5,000	45⅜	10,000	89	North Pac 1st 6s	
5,000	45	55,000	88⅜	6,000	117¾
6,000	45¼	Erie gen lien 3-4s		Nor Pac Ry pf ln 4s	
Austin & Northw 1st		2,000	62½	16,000	88
10,000	84¼	Ft Worth & D C 1st		19,000	88⅛
Baltimore & Ohio 1st,		4,000	58½	22,000	88¼
Parkersb'g Branch		Fulton Elevated 1st		80,000	88⅛
3,000	110	2,000	40	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
B & O Southw'n 1st		H & Tex Con G M 4s		11,000	53½
2,000	98½	4,000	67	5,000	53¼
Brooklyn Elevated 1st		11,000	67¼	1,000	53⅜
6,000	77¼	Ill Cent 4s, 1952		5,000	53¼
4,000	77	11,000	102¼	2,000	53⅜
10,000	76⅜	Ill Cent 4s, 1953		Nor Pac Term 1st	
1,000	77	1,000	102	14,000	102
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		Kan & Pac 1st cons, Tr Co		Penn Cos gtd 4½s	
1,000	111⅜	certfs		10,000	112¼
3,000	111¼	5,000	71½	People's G & C Chic 2d	
10,000	111¼	Kentucky Cent 1st 4s		gtd 6s	
20,000	111	2,000	88	1,500	108
Canada So. 1st Gtd		L Erie & W 1st 5s		Peoria, Dec & Ev 1st,	
6,000	111⅜	5,000	115½	Evansville Div	
3,000	111⅜	5,000	116	2,000	92½
7,000	106⅛	L S & M So 1st reg		Reading Co gen 4s	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		1,000	111	4,000	81¼
4,000	73⅜	L S & M So 1st coup		7,000	81⅜
5,000	73½	5,000	113	4,000	81
5,000	73¼	L S & M So 2d coup		Rio Grande Wn 1st	
Ches & O, R & A Div,		1,000	123¼	18,000	73¼
1st Cons 4s		L S & M So 2d reg		St L & San Fran 4s	
1,000	101¼	7,000	123¼	2,000	64
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		L S & M So, Div bds		7,000	64¼
8,000s20f	109½	10,000	107½	St L & S F Tr 5s	
Chic, Bur & Quincy,		Lehigh V Term 5s		1,000	86
Nebraska Ext 4s		2,000	108¼	St Paul, Minn & Man	
6,000	91½	La Mo River 1st		con 6s redu to 4½s	
Chicago & Erie 1st		3,000	110¼	2,000	106½
6,000b3	109	Lo & Nash cons		So Pac, N Mex 1st	
4,000	109	1,000	103½	10,000	105⅜
Chic, G L & C Co 1st		Lo & Nash gen mtge 6s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	97¼	5,000s20f	118½	3,000	89⅜
Chic & Nor Pac 1st,		Lo & Nash, N O & M 1st		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Trust Co Certfs		1,000	121	2,000	89⅝
3,000	41⅜	Lo, N A & Chic 1st		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
5,000	41½	1,000	114	3,000	20½
3,000	41	Manhat Ry con 4s		Third Ave 1st 5s	
Chic & Northwestern,		2,000	92½	1,000	123
Registered Gold 7s		Mil & St Paul, C & P 6s		Tol, Peo & Wn 4s	
5,000	119½	3,000 s20f	121¼	2,000	60
Chic & Northwestern,		Chic & Pac Wn 5s		Union Elev 1st 6s	
Coupon Gold 7s		39,000	116½	1,000	77½
10,000s20f	120¾	Mil & St Paul G M 4s,		1,000	77⅝
30-Year Deb 5s		Series A		1,000	78
2,000	111½	1,000	102	2,000	77¾
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s		Minn & St L con 5s		2,000	77
4,000	105¼	7,000	102	Un Pac Col Tr 6s	
1,000	105⅜	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		1,000	101
15,000	105½	5,000	84¼	Wabash 1st 5s	
Cin, Ind St L & C 4s		4,000	84	6,000	102⅛
1,000	101	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d		Wabash 2d 5s	
Clev, C, Chic & St L,		1,000	55⅝	3,000	64½
1st Louis Div 4s		3,000	55¼	West Shore gtd 4s	
3,000	95	5,000	55⅜	4,000	109
E Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		N Y Cent 1st coup		Wn N Y & Penn 1st	
2,000	107½	10,000	120	2,000	107
1,000s3	107½	10,000	119⅞	Wn Nor Car 1st 6s	
11,000	107¾			1,000	114¼
Total sales			$897,500		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	...	Den. & R. G.	9⅜	...	Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
4s, r., 1907	110½	110⅞	D. & R. G. pf.	37⅜	38½	New Cent. C.	4	6
4s, c., 1907	112	112½	D. M. & Ft. D.	6⅞	9	New England	36	37
4s, r., 1925	122⅜	123	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11¼	13
4s, c., 1925	122⅜	123¼	Dul., S. S. & A.	2⅜	3¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
5s, r., 1904	113	113½	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	8	1st pf.	65	75
6s, c., 1904	113	113¼	Ed. El. Ill. of B.	104	108	N. Y., S. & W.	7⅝	8
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	...	Erie 1st pf.	21	12¼	Norfolk So.	60	70
Currency 6s, 1899	107⅜	...	Erie 1st pf. ext.	28½	30	Nor. & West.	10	11½
Cherokee 4s, 1858	101	...	Eighth Avenue	300	330	Nor. & W. pf.	26½	27¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	...	Erie Tel. & Tel.	65	66	North Am.	3⅞	4
			Gt. Nor. pf.	121½	130	Ont. Mining	7½	8½
Alb. & Sus.	175	...	G. B. & W.	27½	35	Ore. R. & N.	10	20
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	...	G. B. & W., Deb., A	35	42	Ore. R. & N. pf.	45	47
Am. Coal	110	125				Ore. S. L. & U. N.	11	12
Am. C. Oil	10½	11½	G. B. & W., Deb., B	2	4½	Penn. Coal	325	...
Am. Express	113	114				Peoria, Dec. & E.	½	1
Am. Sug. R. pf.	103⅝	104	Harlem	310	340	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
Am. T. & C.	88	89	Homestake	35	40	P., C., C. & St. L.	12	13
Am. Tobacco pf.	104	107	Ill. Cent. l. l.	89	95	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.		
Ann Arbor	9	11	Iowa Central	6	6½		45	49
Ann Arbor pf.	25	26½	Iowa Central pf.	20	25	P., Ft. W. & C.	160	170
At. & Pac.	...	¼	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	...	Quicksilver	1⅝	2½
B. & O. S. W. pf.,			Joliet & Chicago	156	...	Quicksilver pf.	...	10
new	1½	3	Kan. & Mich.	3	6	Rens. & Saratoga	175	186
Boston & Me.	104	106	Kenosha & D. M.	2	4	Rio G. W. pf.	30	38½
Brunswick Co.	⅛	⅝	K. & D. M. pf.	10⅝	14	R., W. & O.	117	119
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	20	Lacledo Gas	22	23	Second Avenue	120	130
Buff., R. & P. pf.	...	56	Lacledo Gas pf.	78	79	St. L. & S. F.	4¼	5
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75	Lake Erie & W.	13	15	St. Paul & Duluth	15	22
Canada So.	46	46¾	L. E. & W. pf.	62½	64	St. P. & Dul. pf.	67½	87
Canadian Pacific	54½	55¼	Long Island	40	50	St. P., M. & M.	110	120
Central Pacific	¾	1	Manhattan Con	...	...	St. P. & O. pf.	138	145
Chi. & Alton	150	155	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	Sixth Avenue	170	180
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	Texas Pacific	8¼	8⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	Met. Traction	105¼	107½	Third Avenue	151	153
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Mexican Central	7⅛	8½	Tol. & O. C.	12½	23
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	170	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	½	Minn. & St. L.	17	18½	U. P., D. & G.	1¼	1⅝
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	75½	77	U. S. Express	38	42
Col. Fuel & Iron	16¼	16½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	45	46	U. S. Leather	6⅜	7⅛
Col. & H. Coal, all			Minn. Iron	43	45½	U. S. Rubber	12⅜	13½
in. paid	3½	4	Mo., K. & T.	11	11¼	Wabash	4¼	4⅞
Col., H. V. & T.	1⅞	...	Mobile & Ohio	17	20	Wells-F. Express	101¼	104
Com. Cable	100	...	National Starch	2	3½	West. Union Beef	5½	6½
Consol. Coal	37	...	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	58	W. & L. E. pf.	2¾	3½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$228,707,297
Gold reserve	148,048,401
Net silver	28,788,977
United States notes in the Treasury	33,867,014
Treasury notes of 1890	26,006,546
Total receipts this day	870,646
Total receipts this month	14,663,328
Total receipts this year	295,200,514
Total expenditures this day	1,653,000
Total expenditures this month	15,560,000
Total expenditures this year	320,823,882
Deposits in National banks	17,330,386
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	289,321
Government receipts from internal revenue	431,951
Customs	411,767
Miscellaneous	28,929

Corporation Elections.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.—President—George Bird Grinnell; Secretary and Treasurer—E. R. Wilbur.

SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER.—President—Andrew G. Webster of Boston; Vice President—A. Augustus Healy; Secretary and Treasurer—J. E. Tompkins; Trustees—Richard Anders and E. D. Van Tassel of Boston, together with the three officers.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The American Express Company's dividend of $3 per share is payable July 1. Transfer books close June 5 and reopen July 2.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent. is payable June 1 at the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway. Transfer books close at the Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway, New York, May 17 and reopen June 2.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10½	10½	10½	10½
11,530	Am. Sug. Ref.	114¼	114¾	113¾	113¾
480	Am. Tobacco	71¾	71¾	70¾	70¾
2,830	Chicago Gas	81¼	82⅛	81⅜	81⅜
3,240	C., R. I. & P.	64	64⅜	63⅜	63⅜
4,840	C., B. & Q.	74¾	74¾	73⅝	73⅝
9,880	C., M. & St. P.	74¾	74¾	73	73⅜
1,010	C., St.P., M. & O.	55⅝	56⅛	55¼	55⅜
780	Cen. of N. J.	77¾	77¾	77¼	77⅜
50	C. & Northwest	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
40	Del. & Hudson	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
130	Gen. Electric	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
1,310	Louis. & Nash.	44¾	45	44	44¼
270	Manhattan	84	84¼	83½	83¾
150	Mo. Pacific	12¾	12⅞	12½	12⅝
20	N. Pacific pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½
1,440	Phil. & Read.	19	19	18¾	18⅞
10	Southern pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
170	Tenn. C. & I.	19¾	19¾	19	19¼
160	Union Pacific	7	7	6¾	6¾
410	U. S.Leather pf.	54	54	53	53½
2,120	West. Union	76⅜	77	76⅜	76½

40,980.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
3,000	N. Can. South. 1st	111¼	111¼	111	111
1,000	Can. South. 2d	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
14,000	N. Pacific 3s	73¼	73¼	73	73
3,000	N. Pacific 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
2,000	N. Pacific 1st	117	117	117	117
2,000	Union El. 1st	77	77	77	77

$30,000.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	.85⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.30¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23¼
Cotton, middling	7 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08
Butter, State, finest creamery	.15
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Lard, prime	4.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05½
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	9.25
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	22.00
Sugar, granulated s	4 9-16
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	9.75
Lead	3.30
Copper, lake ingot	11.00

CHICAGO, May 13.—Flour firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 75⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@72c; No. 2 red, 95c; No. 2 corn, 25¼@25½c; No. 2 yellow, 25¼@25⅜c; No. 2 oats, 18¾c; No. 2 white, free on board, 22½@23c; No. 3 white, free on board, 20½@22½c; No. 2 rye, 35c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3, free on board, 28@32½c; No. 1 flaxseed, 78@79c; prime timothy seed, $2.85@$2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $8.65@$8.70; lard, per 100 lb, $3.95; short ribs sides, (loose), $4.00@$4.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Prices in the local market were advanced 1-16c, which puts quotations on the basis of 7 13-16c for middling uplands and 8 1-16c for middling Gulf. Total sales footed up 1,825 bales, including 500 bales for export and 1,325 bales to spinners. It was reported on 'Change at one time that a large Philadelphia house was absorbing June and July contracts with a design to working up a corner. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, follow: Galveston, 7¼c; New Orleans, 7¼c; Savannah, 7 7-16c; Norfolk, 7⅝c; Memphis, 7⅝c; Augusta, 7¾c.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—Futures quiet, partially 1-64d advance. Market closed quiet but steady, ½ point lower to ½ point higher. Jan.-Feb., 348b; Feb.-Mar., 348@349; May, 407b; May-June, 406½s; June-July, 405¼s; July-Aug., 404½s; Aug.-Sept., 401s; Sept.-Oct., 357½s; Oct.-Nov., 351½b; Nov.-Dec., 349½s; Dec.-Jan., 348b.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.88	6.89	6.88	6.89@6.90
February	...	...	...	6.93@6.94
March	...	...	...	6.97@6.99
May	7.41	7.41	7.41	7.41@7.42
June	7.42	7.43	7.42	7.42@7.43
July	7.46	7.46	7.44	7.46@7.46
August	7.38	7.39	7.37	7.38@7.39
September	7.05	7.06	7.05	7.05@7.07
October	6.83	6.85	6.81	6.84@6.85
November	6.82	6.84	6.81	6.83@6.84
December	6.84	6.85	6.84	6.85@6.86

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
May	82½	84¼	82¼	83⅜
July	79	80¾	79	80¼
Sept.	75⅛	76⅞	75	75¾
Corn—				
May	...	...	...	30⅜
July	30¾	31¼	30½	31¼
Sept.	32	32¼	31½	32¼
Oats—				
May	22⅜	23	22¾	23
July	...	...	...	23

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
May	74⅜	75⅝	74⅜	75⅜
July	73½	74⅜	73	74⅛
Sept.	69⅝	70	69	69⅝
Corn—				
May	24⅜	25⅜	24⅜	25¼
July	25¼	25⅝	25	25½
Sept.	26⅜	26⅝	26¼	26⅝
Oats—				
May	18	18⅝	18	18⅝
July	18¼	18⅜	18	18⅜
Sept.	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅜

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The export trade included 208,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth, September and October shipment, private terms; 40,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth, nearby, private terms. Quotations, free on board, afloat, to arrive, were as follows: No. 1 hard Duluth, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 86¼c; No. 1 Northern New York, 85⅝c; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 85c; No. 2 hard New York, 83c; No. 3 hard New York, 81¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 13.—July, 74¼c; September, 67⅛c; No. 1 hard, 77⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 76¼c.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Closing: May, 75⅝c; June, 75⅜c; July, 74½c; September, 69⅝c; December, 74½c.

DULUTH, May 13.—No. 1 hard, 79¼c; May, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 78⅛c; September, 70c bid.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 13.—No. 2 Spring, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, 81c; July, 74⅜c.

Corn.

No. 2, 31¾c, nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Close: May, 25¼c bid; July, 25¼@25⅝c; September, 26⅜@26¾c.

Oats.

Cash sales were 116,000 bushels, including 46,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, clipped, private terms; 70,000 bushels choice white and No. 2 white, clipped, private terms; No. 2 oats quoted at 23@23½c; No. 3 oats at 22½c; No. 2 white at 26¾c, nominal; No. 3 white at 25c; track white at 26@31½c; track mixed at 23@25c.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Close: May, 18⅝c; July, 18⅝@18½c; September, 18¾c.

Flour.

Spring patents, $4.40@$4.50; Spring straights, $4.05; Spring bakers', $3.50@$3.70; Winter straights, $4.30@$4.50, mostly at $4.40@$4.50; Winter patents, $4.60; Winter clears, $4.40; no grade, $1.60; Southern, $4.25; small lots of Winter fine, in sacks, $4.65.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 13.—First patents $4.15@4.25; second patents, $4.00@4.10; first clears, $3.20@3.40; second clears, $2.10@2.30.

Miscellaneous.

RYE FLOUR—$2.30@$2.75. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $1.70@$1.80, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 75c; fine yellow, 72@75c; coarse, 61@62c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 60@65c; Spring, 55@62½c; 100 lb, 60@65c; sharps, 72½@75c; rye feed, 50@52½c; city bran, 62½@67½c; oil meal $19.60@$20; hominy chop, 50@52½c.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Close: Barley, cash, No. 3, 25@35c. Rye, cash, 35c; May, 35c; July, 35½@35¾c; September, 36c. Flax, cash, Northwest, 79½c; May, 78c; July, 78½c; September, 79c. Timothy, May, $2.00.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.50; family, $9.50@$10.50; short clear, $9.25@$10.50. BEEF—Mess, $7@$8; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $8@$9; extra India mess, $12@$14. BEEF HAMS—$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5¾@5¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, 5@5¼c, from 14 to 10 lb average; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 9@9½c. TALLOW—3 1-16@3⅛c. STEARINE—Lard, 4¾c, nominal; oleo, 4¼@4 5-16c. LARD—Closed 4.20c, nominal; city, 3.75@3.80c; refined, South America, 5c; Continent, 4.55c; compound, city, 4@4¼c; Western, 4¼@

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Reported Sales and Auction Room Transactions.

J. B. Ketcham has sold, for Michael T. Daly, for $22,000, the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling 46 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 15.7 by 50 by 100.11.

The Trustees of Vassar College have sold to Henry Gottgetreu the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 112 East Fifty-sixth Street, 21 by 100.5. The sellers bought it two weeks ago at administrator's auction sale for $17,200.

Fay & Stacom have sold to Edward Sparenburg the new five-story flat 276 Grand Street, 25 by 87.6.

W. L. Crow & Taylor have sold the three-and-a-half-story dwelling 28 West End Avenue, 19 by 100.

Hammerschlag & Oppenheimer have sold the four-story American basement graystone dwelling 140 West Seventy-seventh Street, 18 by 60 by 102.2. This house is one of a row of five recently completed by James Livingston.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick Foiz, for $17,250, the five-story brick flat 714 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Francis G. G. Sanborn, for $16,500, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 352 Madison Street, 23.6 by 94.10 by 23.6 by 95.1.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Sarah H. Powell, for $81,200, the three four-story brick factories and the two six-story brick factories, northeast corner of Stanton and Cannon Streets, 125 by 100.

John M. Thompson sold, in foreclosure, to C. A. & S. Mount, for $67,000, the two four-story brick tenements 858 Third Avenue and 161 East Fifty-second Street, 25.5 by 100.4 by 25.6 by 107.9.

James L. Wells sold, in partition, to the plaintiff, Heloise E. Jouffret, for $12,000, the three-story brick dwelling 169 West Tenth Street, 22 by 95.

H. C. Mapes & Co. sold, in partition, to C. Herrmann, for $2,200, the lot Washington Avenue, west side, 848.4 feet north of Second Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, 75 by 75.2 by 77.8 by 58.8.

H. Mapes & Co., after selling only twenty-six of the ninety-six lots on Throgg's Neck, included in the partition sale of part of the estate of Conrad Buhre, announced that the sale will be finished on the premises on June 9, at 1 P. M. Of the lots sold, the southwest corner of Country Club Avenue and Middletown Road, about 25 by 110, brought $525, and the southeast corner of Grant Avenue and Middletown Road, about 90 by 80, $400. Lots on the south side of Country Club Avenue, 25 by 100, sold for $275 to $300 each.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold, for Mrs. Ewell the six-story and basement house 14 West Fifty-first Street, being 20 feet by about 85 feet, for $90,000. This house was sold last year by the same firm to Mrs. Ewell, at about $70,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Boulevard, east side, 52.6 feet north of One Hundredth Street, for a one-story brick store, 22.4 by 33; Nathalie F. Reynal of White Plains, N. Y., owner; Alexander Fowler of 595 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,100.

No. 55 James Street, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 24.10 by 87.8 by 85.9; to-morrow M. Regan of 203 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, owner; Rudolph Meller of 1,566 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $19,000.

No. 18 East Seventeenth Street, for an eight-story brick building, with stores and flats, 25 by 92; George W. Levy of 12 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Israels & Harder of 194 Broadway, architects.

Forty-second Street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 98.4; Mr. Russell and Mrs. D. Husted of Tarrytown, N. Y., owners; John Streifler of 25 Bradhurst Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 17.8 by 36; William Roland of Yonkers Avenue and Fourth Street, owner; B. F. Frisbie of 72 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Robbins Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 88 and 25 by 90; Amelia Bushmann of 257 East Eighty-sixth Street, owner; Gilbert Robinson of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect.

Alterations.

No. 9 St. Mark's Place, to a three-story basement and attic brick dwelling, with store; Robert Lawson of 18 East Seventy-first Street, owner; Frank L. Blom of 660 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 6 Delancey Street, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, with store; Ernest Plath of 31 Rivington Street, owner; Frank L. Blom, architect; cost, $800.

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Nathan Lowe of 102 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Patrick Kennedy of 301 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, lessee; Harry T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Main Street, corner of West Farms Road, to a two-story frame hotel; Mrs. Susana Goetchius, owner; J. H. Gratacap of 988 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Westchester Turnpike, near Classon's Point Road, to a one and two story brick public school; City, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $350.

Second Street, south side, between Washington and Madison Avenues, William's Bridge, to a two-story brick public school; City, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.—The Board of Street Opening will meet next Friday. Several matters of interest will be considered.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS.—(Offices of Commissioners at 90 and 92 West Broadway.) East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, from Creston Avenue to Ryer Avenue, May 19, 10 A. M.; Wendover Avenue, from Third Avenue to the western line of Crotona Park and from Boston Road to the eastern line of Crotona Park, May 31, 10:30 A. M.; Timson Place, from St. Joseph's Street to Whitlock Avenue, May 31, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, from Monroe Avenue to Tremont Avenue, May 31, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, from Boston Road to Prospect Avenue, and from Bristow Street to Charlotte Street, May 31, 10 A. M.; Ryer Avenue, from Burnside Avenue to East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, May 31, 10 A. M.; Walton Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street to Tremont Avenue, May 18, 10 A. M.; Woodlawn Road, from Jerome Avenue to Bronx Park, May 18, 10 A. M.; Topping Street, from Claremont Park to East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, May 18, 10:30 A. M.; Weeks Street, from Claremont Park to the Grand Boulevard, May 18, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, from Marcher to Boscobel Avenue, May 18, 10:30 A. M.; West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from Riverdale Avenue to Broadway, May 18, at 10:30 A. M.; Belmont Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to the lands of St. John's College, May 17, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, from Jerome Avenue to Valentine Avenue, May 17, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, May 18, 11 A. M.; Cromwell Avenue from East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, to Jerome Avenue, May 17, 10 A. M.; Mohawk Avenue, from Hunt's Point Road to the Bronx River, May 17, 10:30 A. M.; Hughes Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to the lands of St. John's College, May 17, 10:30 A. M.; Walton Avenue, from East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, May 17, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from St. Ann's Avenue to East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, May 19, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, from Ogden Avenue to Bremer Avenue, May 19, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, from Cauldwell Avenue to Prospect Avenue, May 19, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, from Powers Avenue to the Southern Boulevard, May 19, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, from St. Ann's Avenue to Willow Avenue, May 19, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, from Summit Avenue to Anderson Avenue, May 19, 10 A. M.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—Wadsworth Avenue, from King's Bridge Road, near One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to Eleventh Avenue. Report will be made June 25 in Part III., Special Term, Supreme Court. Kemble Street, from Mount Vernon Avenue to Vireo Avenue. Report to be made June 25.

APPLICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS.—Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott will apply for the appointment of Commissioners in the following proceedings in the Supreme Court, Part III., May 21: Third Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Teasdale Place; Fairmount Place, from Crotona Avenue to the Southern Boulevard; Walton Street, from Webster Avenue to Marion Avenue; East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, from Cedar Avenue to the Bulkhead line of the Harlem River; Walton Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to Fordham Road; East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, from Jerome Avenue to Sheridan Avenue; East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, from Jerome Avenue to Morris Avenue; Creston Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to Minerva Place; Clifford Place from Jerome Avenue to Walton Avenue; East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, from Weeks Street to the Grand Boulevard.

Applications will be made to-day in Part III. of the Supreme Court by Corporation Counsel Scott in the following proceedings: A public place, at junction of Morris Avenue, College Avenue, and East One Hundred and Forty-second Street; Briggs Avenue, from East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street to the Southern Boulevard; Manida Street, from Garrison Avenue to the bulkhead line of the East River; East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, from Walton Avenue to Exterior Street; Devoe Street, from Sedgwick Avenue to Ogden Avenue; Fordham Road, from East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street to the Kingsbridge Bridge Road; East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, from Aqueduct Avenue to Jerome Avenue; East One Hundred and Second Street, from the Grand Boulevard to Briggs Avenue; Morris Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to Park View Terrace; Arthur Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street to East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 13.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 87th St, 20.11x100; Peter Wagner and Robert Wallace and wives to John Healey..... 100

BARTHOLDI ST, s s, 225 ft w of Pine Av, 125x111.7x126.8x128.7; Thomas W. Lewis and wife to John C. Eldt and wife..... 4,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 106th St, 25.11x100; John Healey and wife to Peter Wagner and another..... 100

CHERRY ST, 220 and 222; Thomas F. Smith to Edward J. Smith, one-half part..... 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 111; Henry J. Wirth to Peter Raeder and wife, exchange property..... 1

DUNCOMBE AV, w s, 367 ft s w of Elliott Av, 25x149.1, to Bronx River, x25x150; Luigi Baratti to Emilie Baratti.....

GERARD AV, e s, 156 ft n of Juliet St, runs e 182 ft to Butternut St, now Walton Av, n 20 ft, w 102.2x s 27x w to Gerard Av, x s 25; Mary A. Rourke to Frank D. Cadmus..... 6,000

LOTS 120 AND 180, Parcel 14, map of 339 lots at Woodlawn Heights, Twenty-fourth Ward; Rose Gearity to Mitchell Hart..... 500

MORRIS ST, 3 and 5; John Fox and wife to William H. Mairs..... 100

NEW DRIVE, s s, adjoining Lot 2, map of M. E. Putnam, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., runs n 100x e 102 to Palisade Av, x s 100x e 95.10; Jennie F. Des Brisay to Mary A. McKelvey..... 2,000

ROGERS PLACE, e, 325.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x90; John F. Steeves and wife to Thomas O'Rorke..... 1,100

SHERIDAN ST, n w corner of Elliott Av, 25x100; Ida Jenkins and others to Edward McLaughlin..... 750

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 262.4 ft n of 145th St, 18.6x61.6x18.8x62; Frederick A. Reiss to Elizabeth D. Mackeown..... 100

SUMMIT ST, e s, 398 ft e of Marion Av, runs s 100x e 16.3 to Briggs Av, x n e 115.3 to Summit St, x w 73.8; William S. Opdyke and another to Theresa C. Donnelly..... 1

UNION AV, w s, 100 ft n of Dawson St, 20x100; Julius Figlinolo and wife to Louisa Engel..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50 ft n of Clarkson St, 25x82.7x25x81.10; Matthew Wilks to Woodbury G. Langdon..... 10,000

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Helen Sturbridge to Cecil Charles, exchange.....

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 53.11x94x61.5x82.10; Sophia Henckeen to Petly Soulard and the Walker Realty Company..... 5,500

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51.4 ft w of Eagle Av, 53.11x94x61.5x82.10; Frank A. Acer, referee, to Sophia Hencken..... 5,000

3D AV, w s, 62.10 ft s of 144th St, 0.7x100; Charles Kuehn and wife to James Rothschild and wife..... 1

3D AV w s, 62.10 ft s of 144th St, runs n w 100x n e 62.10 to 144th St, x e 25x s w 20.7x e 75 to 3d Av x s 32.3; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to James Rothschild and wife..... 19,500

3D AV, s w corner of 100th St, 50.11x100; Frances K. Lipman, and others, executors, &c., to Leon M. Hirsch..... 45,000

SAME to Joseph Weyl; Frances K. Lipman, widow, to same..... 1

7TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 2d Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Charles N. Morgan, referee, to Frederick Meyer, Jr..... 805

7TH ST n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x74.11; William Cailie and wife to Elizabeth Cailie..... 1

147TH ST, 432 East; Peter Raeder and wife to Henry J. Wirth, exchange property.

19TH ST, 422 and 424 West, 1-12 part; Charlotte L. Rogers and others to James B. Black..... 1,875

29TH ST, 324 West; Gertrude V. C. Hamilton to Walworth Ward.....

31ST ST, 335 East; John H. Judge, referee, to Mary A. McNally..... 6,500

32D ST s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x98.9; Edwin H. Asten, by guardian, to Margaret M. Hayward..... 2,525

47TH ST, n s, 84 ft e of Lexington Av, 16x80; John H. Rogan, referee, to Francis H. Macy, as executor, &c..... 15,000

49TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 19.6x74; Thomas Clark and wife to John Hogan..... 100

53D ST, 219 West; James B. Butler, referee, to Edgar W. Appleby..... 11,800

56TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 93.10x200.10 to 57th St x150x irregular; Charles A. Schaefer and wife to Mount Vernon Consumers' Brewing Company..... 160,000

58TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 100.5; Mary E. Canary and others to Abram Bernard..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same..... 2,000

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Kate G. Pollock to Johanna Sullivan..... 16,500

84TH ST, 418 East; Mathilde Eidlitz and others, executors, &c., of Marc Eidlitz, to Dorothea Karges..... $12,000

107TH ST, 11 West; Emily T. Cavanagh to Henry C. Pigueron..... 33,000

109TH ST, s s, 257 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100; German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Jonas Weil and another..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 25x100.11; Thomas R. Gruman and wife to Daniel S. Slawson..... 100

115TH ST, s s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Morris Leon and wife to Michael Scanlan..... 1

115TH ST, n e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 68.9x84.6x irreg—; John M. Cornell and wife to Henry J. Van Doren..... 48,000

SAME PROPERTY; Mary J. Van Doren to James M. Fitzpatrick..... 52,500

SAME PROPERTY; James M. Fitzpatrick to Esther A. Weaton..... 100

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 23x100; Morris Goldstein and wife to Ella L. Warren..... 9,000

120TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, as widened, 50x irregular, being 154 to 158 West 120th St, ½ part; Thomas J. Tuomey and wife to Jacob Bookman..... 1

127TH ST, 136 West; Aurelia E. Hayes and husband to Henry P. Johnes.....

132D ST, s w corner of Madison Avenue, 120x99.11; Blakeslee Barnes and wife to Morris Goldstein and another..... 1

Recorded Leases.

AYEN, Peter, to Otto Lenz, 498 2d Av, part, 3 years..... 1,080

CRAM, J., Sergeant, to The Henry McShane Manufacturing Company, n s of 137th St, 112.6 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.10; 3 years..... 400

DUFFY, Rachel, to Francis W. Clinton, 28 Desbrosses St., store, &c., 1 year.. $600

GREISS, Frederick, to Samuel Newman, 16 Attorney Street, 5 years..... 1,860

ISAKOWITZ, Max, to same, 588 10th Av, store, &c., 3 years..... 900

JORDAN, John L., to Alphonse Koch, s w corner of Lexington Av and 79th St, store, &c., 1 year..... 540

KLINKOWSTEIN, Alexander, to Andrew Davey, 736 10th Av, store, &c., 5 10-12 years..... 780

LEWIS, Sarah, to Peter Lennon, 1,895 2d Av, store, &c., 4½ years..... 900

WESTHEIMER, Helene, to Sophie Muller, 926 2d Av, store, &c., 3 years..... 804

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDHOUS, Frederick, and wife to Frederick Zetzel; 68th St, n s, 475 ft w of Central Park West..... $3,500

ALEXANDER, Emanuel, to Charles Scholle; 121st St, s s, 176.10 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years..... 10,000

BARATH, Emilie, to Martin J. Keogh; Duncombe Av, w s, 367 ft s of Elliott Av, 3 years..... 1,500

BARATH, John C., and wife to David Schoenfeld; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 118th St, 3 years..... 30,000

COURS, Henrietta, to Charles P. Faber; Lots 127 and 128, map of Lott G. Hunt estate..... 275

DAVIES, Andrew M., and wife to Josephine A. Thibaut; Willis Av, s e s, with centre line of Henry St, 5 years..... 15,000

EIDT, John C., and wife to Emma Reiner; Bartholdi St, s s, 225 ft w of Pine Av, 3 years..... 1,500

SAME to Martha J. Lewis, same property..... 800

FITZPATRICK, James M., to Mary J. Van Doren; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 115th St, 1 year..... 24,000

FOSTER, John G., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 247 and 249, and 251 and 253 Hudson St, 3 years..... 20,000

GALLAGHER, William W., to William Heath's Sons; 85th St, n s, 210 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 2,525

GALLAGHER, William W., to Andrew W. Smith and others, executors..... 22,000

SAME to Emanuel Hellner and others; 85th St, n s, 210.1 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 2,257

HAW, Eliza J., to Annie Leary; 10th Av, n s, Lot 880, map of Wakefield, 5 years.. 1,500

HALL, William H., to Evelyn E. Hall; 115th St, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 12,000

HAINES, Samuel B., to John N. Brown and others, trustees; 89th St, n s, 270 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 19,000

SAME to Dorothea Schultze; 89th St, n s, 270 ft w of West End Av, 1 year.. 4,000

HARDE, Frederick, and wife to the Bank for Savings of the City of New York; 17th St, 620 East, 1 year..... 8,000

HEALEY, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 87th St, n w cor Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 45,000

KARGES, Dorothea, to Mathilde Eidlit and others, executors and trustees; 84th St, s s, 180 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years.... 8,000

McKELVEY, John J., to Margaret E. Putnam; plot at Spuyten Duyvil at Palisade Av and New Drive, 2 years..... 1,000

McNALLY, Mary A., to Sarah King; 335 East 31st St, 3 years..... 5,000

O'BRIEN, John E., and wife to Edward Hirsh and another; 8th Av, n w corner of 141st St, 1 year.....

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company, to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; Westchester Av, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 27.6x78.7, 3 years..... 11,500

SAME, to same; Westchester Av, n s, 104.11 ft w of Eagle Av, 3 years..... 11,500

PIGUESON, Henry C., and wife to David Schoenfeld; 107th St, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years.... 19,000

RAEDER, Peter, and wife to Henry J. Wirth; 111 Chrystie St, installments.. 6,500

SAME to same; same property, installments..... 2,500

ROHR, Andrew, and wife to Louisa Miller, as executrix; 40th St, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 2,500

ROTHSCHILD, James, and wife to Robert W. Cooper; 3d Av, w s, 62.10 ft s of 104th St, 3 years..... 12,000

ROURKE, Mary A., to John Leonard; Gerard Av, e s, 181 ft n of Joliet St, 2 years..... 1,500

RICHTER, Joseph, and others to John Moller; Lots 17 and 18, map of part of Barnum estate, 5 years..... 5,000

SCHAFER, Mary, and another to Eva A. Bell; Brook Av, e s, 40.6 ft n of 145th St, 100.2x100, demand..... 16,000

SCHLICHTMAN, Diedrich, and wife to John Bezold; Webster Av, w s, 128.9 ft s of Travers St, 5 years..... 2,000

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to United States Trust Company of New York; 125 to 129 West 42d St, 5 years..... 65,000

SOMERS, Lizzie M., and another to W. P. Brown and another, trustees; Willis Av, e s, 75 ft s of 138th St, 3 years..... 14,000

SULLIVAN, Johanna, to Kate C. Pollock; 74th St, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.. 3,500

TIETJEN, Diedrich, and wife to Irving Savings Institution; 10th Av, e s, 49.5 ft s of 35th St, 1 year..... 18,000

SAME to Charles Pietz; same property, 2 years.....

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Francis M. Jencks; 83d St, s s, 340 ft w of West End Av, demand.

WALKLEY, Annie J. to Mary Mayer; Sacket Av, n e cor; Bronxdale to Westchester Road, 3 years..... 2,000

WARD, Walworth, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 324 West 29th St, 3 years..... 12,000

WARREN, Ellis T., to Carrie Peters; 117th St, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year. 6,000

WOODWARD, Frederick F., and wife to Effe V. V. Knox; 80th St, s s, 290 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 22,500

Assignment of Mortgages.

DEGENER, Otto F., to John J. Mulligan and another, (two assignments) .....

FLANNAGAN, William C., to Sigmund Salinger $2

FEIST, Emma, to Randolph Guggenheimer 1

FLOY, Sarah A., executrix of James Floy, to Edward H. Gilbert..... 1,575

GABLER, Emil, and another, executors of Ernst Gabler, to Fannie E. Wright..... 1

HILLYER, Charlotte A., guardian, to Jacob A. Zimmermann 25,000

HOPPIN, William W., trustee of John S. Foote, to the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York..... 5,035

JENCKS, Francis M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 10,000

JENCKS, Francis M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 25,000

MORAN, Annie A., to Alina A. Post..... 18,217

POST, Abram S., and another, executors of Mary A. Post, to Louise J. Post..... 1

SANDS, Andrew H., and another, trustees of Austin L. Sands, to Frederic P. Sands. 8,847

STANISICS, Charles G., administrator of Theodore Stanisics, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 10,011

STEEVES, John F., to Magdalena Roden. 1,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Francis M. Jencks..... 25,633

THE PORT MORRIS LAND AND IMPROVEMENT Company to Ann D. Brown... 1,813

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Rector, &c., of St. Ann's Church of Morrisania 3,000

SAME to Robert W. Taller and another, trustees of Phebe P. Lahens..... 10,000

SAME to John S. Sutphin, executor of Cephise L. Slawson 65,000

WIRTH, Henry J., to Henry Dreyer, (two assignments) 9,000

WORTHINGHAM, Robert, executor of Thomas Nelson, to James McIntyre.... 3,000

ZIMMERMANN, Jacob A., to the United States Savings Bank, (two assignments). 2

Lis Pendens.

EAGLE AV, w s, 100 ft n of Clifton, or 161st St, 50x125; Luke A. Lockwood and another, trustees of G. A. C. Van Beuren, deceased, against The Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

FORSYTH ST, 206; Norberth Pfeffer against Philip Kling, and Thomas Trusted, as receiver, &c., (to recover possession.)

12TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 94.8x108.3; 5th St, s e cor 88th St, 50.8x102.2; Park Av, s w cor 98th St, 100.11x230; 8th Av, s e cor 112th St, 24.9x100; 8th Av, w s, 51 ft s of 112th St, 25.1x100; Manhattan Av, n e cor 111th St, 100.11x145; 112th St, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; 8th Av, n w cor 112th St, 67x106.4x80.7x100; 8th Av, n e cor 112th St, 100.11x375; 113th St, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 75x100.11; 7th Av, s e cor 114th St, runs s 176.6 ft to St. Nicholas Av, x s 118.5x w 238.5 to 7th Av, x n 100.11; William D. King and others against Eugenia A. Webster Ross, (to determine defendant's claim.)

34TH ST, 316 to 320 E st; Marion Blumenthal against John M. Knox, and others, (to recover possession.)

70TH ST, s s, 313 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Matteo d'Amora against William Gallagher, (to enforce lien.)

80TH ST, 226 East; George J. Schnatz and Charles Massoth against Ellen Eagan and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien, &c.)

83D ST, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 40x102.2; Pfeifer Brothers against Joseph E. Weed and James C. Cauldwell, (to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

100TH ST, s s, 257 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100; Matthew P. Doyle against German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, (specific performance.)

Mechanics' Liens.

EDGECOMBE AV, n w corner of 141st St, 100x100; the Union Granite Company against John Walker, owner and contractor 310

LEXINGTON, AV, 1,621-1,627; Mathias Strohmenger against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor 100

NORTH WILLIAM ST, 22 and 24; Arthur Thorne against Charles H. Wortman, William Mayer and Joseph Morwitz, owners; McKenzie & Co., contractors..... 585

WASHINGTON ST, 177; the Henry Vogh Brothers Company against New York Steam Company and New York Ice Company, owners; Phoenix Machine Works, contractor 385

WEST ST, s e corner of Jay St., 24.2x79.7; Pulvey & Co. against James P. Foster, owner; James R. Breen & Son, contractors 155

48TH ST, 126 West; McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company against William H. Pragier, contractor 181

83D ST, 326 West; William and Herman Pfeifer against Joseph E. Weed, owner; James C. Cauldwell, owner and contractor $297

97TH ST, 10-14 East; Bertha Gombinsky against Margaretta Diehl, owner; Giovanni Invernizzi, contractor..... 97

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, May 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

94—Hallenbeck vs. Canalboat John Lang. 110—Erie Railroad Company vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—12—North British Rubber Company, Limited, vs. Jandorf. 27—Batcheller vs. Thompson. 28—Same vs. Same. 29—Thompson vs. Batcheller. 34—Palmer vs. Curnen. 35—R. Heinrich's Sons Company vs. Haker. 48—Westinghouse Air Brake Company vs. Great Northern Railway Company. 49—Dolg vs. Southerland. 21—Wirt vs. Farrelly.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—4—United States vs. Diederhoff.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M.

Motion Calendar—Adjourned Cases.—2—Spencer vs. Cashier and Champion Mining Company. 3—Cook & Bernheimer vs. Rosa. 4—American Graphophone Company vs. Walcutt. 12—Raman vs. McCook. 13—Littell vs. McCarthy. Cases noticed. 14—Marine Vapor Engine Company vs. Seidt. 15—Fuller vs. Underwood. 16—Duden vs. Maloy. 17—Sarlehner vs. Nielson. 18—Bass, Radcliff & Gretton vs. Henry Zeltner Brewing Company. 19—Phoenix National Bank vs. Enterprise Company. 20—Sessler vs. Borchardt. 21—Albany Steam Trap Company vs. Worthington. 22—Altmann & Taylor Company vs. Syme. 23—Hadden vs. Nalchang Silk Company. 24—Leiter vs. Ronalds.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 121, 122, 101, 112, 116.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Motions.—1—Colwell Lead Company vs. Sire. 2—Ibbetson vs. Hamilton. 3—Smith vs. A. D. Farmer Pipe Founding Company. 4—Lemlen vs. Lemlen.

Non-enumerated Motions.—1—People ex rel. Davis-Collamore Company vs. Barker. 14—Palmer vs. American Press Association. 16—Conti vs. Barllate. 21—Curry vs. Kell. 8—Casey vs. Casey. 4—Matter of Gould. 28—People ex rel. Bridgeport Savings Bank vs. Barker. 29—People ex rel. Groton Savings Bank vs. same. 84—Murphy vs. Davis. 35—O'Hara vs. Harman.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Schlessinger vs. McCormick. 2—Pell vs. Zabriskie. 3—Macdonald vs. York. 4—Park & Tilford vs. McManus. 5—Ballantine vs. Ballantine. 6—Foley vs. Lane. 7—Harper vs. Harper. 8—Gay vs. Ross. 9—Wood vs. Ross. 10—Ball vs. Ball Electric Light Company. 11—Quinlan vs. United States Industrial Insurance Company. 12—Lane vs. Brown. 18—Bentley's Circus Company vs. Tamsen. 14—Kelly vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 15—Matter of Mills. 16—Hicks vs. Walton. 17—Matter of Sinclair. 18—Wilhusen vs. Burns. 19—Leavitt vs. Pierson. 20—Armeny vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 21—Sommer vs. Meyer. 22—Mehlbach vs. Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. 23—Maine vs. Bartlett. 24—Peabody vs. Selvage. 25—Matter of Thers. 26—Conroy vs. Bowe. 27—Matter of Leventhal. 28—Kelly vs. Ziegler. 29—Palmer vs. Rome Sentinel Company. 30—Doelger vs. Trask. 31—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Hogencamp. 32—People, &c. vs. O'Toole. 33—Same vs. Burke. 34—Matter of Davidson. 35—Matter of Thrall. 36—Thrall vs. Thrall. 37—Ransdell vs. Rivet. 38—Wein vs. The Mayor, &c. 39—McGrath vs. Layer. 40—Hornberger vs. Hoffman. 41—Hagen vs. Behning. 42—People, &c., vs. Schmidt. 43—Same vs. D'Antonio. 44—Same vs. Deegan. 45—Perkins vs. Powers. 46—Ruffus vs. Heim. 47—People, &c., vs. Leinesch. 48—Same vs. Reilly. 49—Wharton vs. Reinhard. 50—Store's Lumber Company vs. Patterson. 51—Vogt vs. Equitable Gas Light Company. 52—Kahse vs. same. 53—Kahse vs. same. 54—Bellmund vs. same. 55—Bellmund vs. same. 56—Scheible vs. same. 57—Voegtle vs. same. 58—Marxen vs. same. 59—Laughlin vs. Prudential Insurance Company. 60—Brandt vs. Brandt. 61—Matter of Muehlfeld & Haynes Piano Company. 62—Courtney vs. Courtney. 63—Hedges vs. Methodist Episcopal Church. 64—Central Trust Company vs. Fulton and Wall Streets Ferry Railroad Company. 65—Lavelle vs. Johnston. 66—Feldman vs. Feldman. 67—Matter of Clinton Avenue. 68—Matter of De Jong. 69—Murray vs. Canary. 70—Woolf vs. Noreran. 71—People ex rel. Bassett vs. Fitch. 72—People ex rel. Clevel vs. same. 73—Herter Brothers vs. Farmers' Pipe Founding Company. 4—Lemlen vs. Lemlen.

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RETAILERS ON THE TARIFF

Merchants Are Watching the Work of Congress with Much Impatience.

UNCERTAINTY HURTS TRADE

Let the Duties Be Low or High, They Say, Only Settle the Question—Consumers Will Pay the Tax—Protectionists State Their Views.

There is much careful investigation and discussion of the pending tariff measures in Congress now going on among the retail merchants of this city. Aside from the general disturbing effect of uncertainty, the proposed changes in the tariff schedules affect almost every branch of the retail trade, and each merchant is watching his own interests very closely. The importance of the situation has been enhanced by the appearance of the Senate Tariff bill, which contains so many modifications of the Dingley bill that it has aroused the keenest attention from both manufacturers and retail merchants.

Following are some further expressions of opinion on the pending Tariff bills, obtained from well-known retail merchants by representatives of this newspaper:

John Daniell, senior member of the firm of John Daniell & Sons, said: "It is a great misfortune that we have so many members of Congress who know nothing, actually, about tariff questions. These politicians simply pick out some one of their number who thinks he knows about the tariff, make a sort of bell-wether of him, and follow him blindly. All that we want in this country is an impost sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government economically. We do not want to pile up a large surplus for political grabbers to squander. The National lawmakers ought to give us a reasonable tariff, and then let it alone. This repeated agitation of the matter upsets the business of the country. We cannot depend on anything for any length of time.

"I do not think that the pending measure, should it become a law, would materially affect our business. We can adapt ourselves to almost any conditions. The thing that hurts is to be kept in a state of uncertainty while the tariff tinkers are at work. If there were more tombstones and less politicians it would be better for this country."

F. O'Neill.

F. O'Neill of Broadway, dealer in boots and shoes, said: "There is a great deal of uncertainty in our trade regarding the tariff. We hear one thing one day, and another thing the next. There is no doubt that if the Dingley bill is adopted the leading dealers in boots and shoes will be injured very much. The price of leather will go up, and the manufacturer will charge us more for the manufactured goods. We cannot very well advance prices on our customers, consequently we will have to stand a loss. There are certain grades of French leather that we must have for the finest grade of shoes. We do not produce that leather here, and the proposed increase of duty would add from 35 to 40 cents to the cost of a pair of shoes. That increase in most instances would come out of the retail dealers' pockets.

"Should we undertake to advance prices on our customers, a large proportion of them would buy their shoes abroad. Most of them go to Europe once or twice a year, and they could very readily bring home half a dozen pairs of shoes with their belongings without paying any duty.

"I think that as a plain matter of business it is unwise for our legislators to close the doors against the free importation of goods that we actually need. The same may come when we can produce certain fine grades of kids and patent leathers on this side of the ocean, but we do not do it now. Some grades of goods are produced in France that we have not yet been able to equal.

"At the request of some of the members of our trade I wrote to Senator T. C. Platt a few days ago asking him to do what he could to have hides put on the free list. He promptly replied that he was in favor of that very thing, and would do all that he could to bring it about. I observe that many favorable changes in the leather schedules have been made in the Senate bill."

Theodore B. Starr.

Mr. Cornwell of Theodore B. Starr said: "What is the tariff going to be? That is the question, and we are all eager to know the answer. A diamond, as matters now stand, is practically the raw material in the jewelry business. With the elaborate settings now in vogue, the handling of diamonds means a great deal. We simply want fair treatment. 10 per cent ad. duty on set or cut stones is all that the business can stand. That would be a revenue duty purely and the jewelry trade could afford to pay it. Under the existing law, there is a duty of 25 per cent. on cut diamonds and 10 per cent. on the rough stone. I understand that the pending Senate bill fixes the duty on cut diamonds at 10 per cent. and admits the rough stones free.

"The present high tariff has curtailed domestic trade in diamonds very much. One effect has been to impel diamond buyers to get their jewelry abroad, and bring it home as personal property, thereby escaping the duty that an importing dealer would have to pay. Of course the purchase of foreign-made jewelry militates against skilled labor in this country. If Congress fixes the tariff at 10 per cent. on cut diamonds and places rough diamonds on the free list, I think the trade will be satisfied."

Park & Tilford.

H. J. Park of Park & Tilford said: "I do not see how anybody can discuss the effect of the proposed tariff, because nobody knows what it is going to be. All merchants would be glad to know just what is to be done. The agitation of the tariff question is certainly disturbing trade."

Tiffany & Co.

Manager Hyde of Tiffany & Co. said that he had not paid any particular attention to tariff matters. "The tariff does not make much difference with us," he remarked. "We take things as they come."

C. C. Shayne.

C. C. Shayne said that with fair tariff conditions the furriers of this country could compete with any fur manufacturers in the world. "The best furs are all American products," said he. "There are the mink, the Hudson Bay marten, the beaver, otter, bear, and seal. We export large quantities of these furs, and American manufacturers are now dressing them as well as they can be dressed abroad. The only difference is in the pay-roll. We pay more for our labor than the foreigners do. Small dealers here are bound to suffer, however, unless some tariff measure is devised that will prevent American tourists from bringing home, free of duty, trunks full of foreign-made goods.

"I am in favor of a protective tariff that will protect us retail dealers. If we can't have fair protection then abolish the Custom Houses and give us absolute free trade. This half-way business is bound to work a great deal of injury. Thousands of Americans go abroad every year with almost no baggage and return with trunks packed with articles of foreign manufacture, which they bring in free of duty. Persons who have made this subject a study say that fully $100,000,000 worth of goods are brought in here each year in this way. We want the tariff free list changed so as to prevent this sort of thing. If the pending tariff measure would give us protection in this particular quarter it would certainly be a good thing."

The Gorham Company.

Mr. Robinson of the Gorham Manufacturing Company said that the dealers in silverware were not disturbed in any way by the tariff agitation. "The silverware imported scarcely amounts to 1 per cent. of the stock in market," said Mr. Robinson; "therefore you can readily see that the tariff does not cut any figure in our trade."

Edward Ridley & Sons.

A representative of Edward Ridley & Sons of Grand Street said: "All this discussion in Congress about the tariff naturally affects retail business unfavorably. Merchants do not dare order goods until they know what is going to be done in the way of tariff legislation. I have not yet gone over the various tariff measures now before Congress very closely because, judging by past experiences, a large number of amendments are bound to be made before any bill gets to the passing point. When a tariff bill takes definite shape it won't take the retailers long to find out what there is in it affecting their interests. The quicker the matter is settled the better it will be for the retail trade.

"There is one feature of this tariff agitation that is interesting retail dealers in carpets just now. Some of the carpet manufacturers have sent word to the retail dealers that if the wool schedules in the Dingley bill are adopted the price of carpets will have to be advanced."

B. M. Cowperthwait & Co.

B. M. Cowperthwait & Co., furniture and carpet dealers, do not think that the tariff will affect them. One of the firm said:

"We import but little, and I do not think the tariff will help or harm us. Most of the furniture sold in this country is manufactured here, and pays no duty. Of course, the prices will not be interfered with for the same reason. As to carpets, there will be some difference. The import trade in carpets is very heavy, and not only will the price of imported carpets be enhanced, but domestic carpets and rugs will also advance proportionately in price. Most of the carpets we sell are of home manufacture. We believe in free trade; although we import practically nothing, and do not believe that tariff or no tariff would make any immediate difference in our business."

John & James Dobson.

G. H. Walker of the firm of John and James Dobson, carpet manufacturers and dealers, said:

"We are protectionists. We sell mostly the product of our own mills. Probably seven-eighths of all we sell is made by ourselves, and we are interested in keeping 5,000 mill hands employed. We do not consider the Wilson law satisfactory. We want a protective tariff. Such a tariff will, of course, put up prices. In fact, prices have already advanced at the mills, in anticipation of a protective tariff, about 5 or 10 per cent. They will advance more, until they reach the full extent of the tariff rate. After the business is thrown into the hands of American manufacturers, competition will gradually cut prices down to a reasonable basis. This is always the history of such matters."

J. Rothschild.

J. Rothschild, dealer in millinery, said: "The rate of duty proposed for articles in my business varies from 35 to 60 per cent. Politically, I favor protection, but as a business man I favor low tariff, or tariff for revenue only. This does not seem consistent, I know; but while I am certain that a low tariff would help my business, and help New York city, yet I have no much confidence in Mr. McKinley and the politicians who have devoted themselves to the study of the subject, that I am willing to risk the experiment of protection. It may hurt me, but it may benefit the country; and I should not care to put my opinion against the opinion of those who have studied the question from every point of view.

"We have to fight against two conflicting tendencies in our business. In this country the whole tendency, under stable conditions of course, is toward lower prices. People don't want to pay as much for goods one season as they did the season before. They expect them to be cheaper because of competition and cheapening in the cost of manufacture. On the other hand, there is as strong a tendency abroad to increase steadily the price of millinery. Paris is the centre of this trade, and a modiste there who gets her name before the fashionable world can charge almost anything she wants. She makes a hat for which $25 would be a good price; but she adds another $25 for her name. Afterward she sells the pattern of this hat at the rate of 100f., or $20, apiece to American milliners. We can't add anything for our name in this country. If we did, our customer would buy the same hat next door or without paying for the name. Now when the tariff goes up, it hurts both ways. We not only have to pay more for importing these costly luxuries from Paris, but we have to advance prices of home manufactured goods to our customers, and nobody is satisfied.

"There are many things we don't and can't manufacture in this country to compete with Europe. We can't, for instance, make the light, fine quality of velvet that is made in Europe. Nor can we make their crêpes and jets. These things must be imported. Still, as they are luxuries, those who want them should be willing to pay for them."

James A. Hearn & Son.

Arthur H. Hearn of James A. Hearn & Son said: "The tariff will not affect the dry goods business much. We are distributors of goods, and shall continue as distributors, whether we have to sell imported or domestic products. I have just returned from England, and find that the conditions there are the same as here. What is needed on both sides, and in both import and domestic trade, is stability. We need that more than high tariff or low tariff. All that the American dealers want or need is permanence of trade conditions. They can adjust themselves to almost any condition if they know that it will be permanent, and that business can be transacted along definite lines for some time to come. They don't want to build up a trade to see it ruined in a few years by another change in the tariff. We do not care so much, therefore, for the tariff. We only want some assurance that when changed it will remain fixed for a good long period."

Acker, Merrall & Condit.

Frank Merrall of Acker, Merrall & Condit, dealers in fine groceries, said: "Theoretically, we favor a high tariff; practically, we favor a low tariff. We think that protection will benefit the country at large, and increase general prosperity; but we are certain that a low tariff will benefit our business. In other words, as politicians we are protectionists; but as business men we favor low tariff.

"We sell a great deal of imported goods, but more domestic goods. In liqueurs and other foreign articles that we import, there will, of course, be an advance in price, and a corresponding decrease in trade. The price on domestic articles will also be increased. This will of course tend to decrease business. For these reasons we prefer, personally and for business, a low tariff. We will not make as much profit under a high tariff as under a low, because we cannot sell for the same percentage of profit on the higher prices. For our part, we should much prefer to have the duties remain just as they are at present. They are perfectly satisfactory to us. If they could only be kept stationary, so much the better. We need permanent trade conditions more than any other one thing."

F. A. O. Schwarz.

Mr. Schwarz, the toy dealer of 39 West Twenty-third Street, said:

"In toys it doesn't make so much difference. The average duty under the McKinley bill was about 35 per cent. The Wilson bill put it down to 25. Mr. Dingley wants to put back the McKinley rate, and perhaps the Senate will want some other rate. We don't know what to figure on. We don't even know what duties any one thing may have to pay. Formerly we imported toy magic lanterns, paying the toy rate. Now the Collector says we must pay a higher rate on them, under the classification of mathematical instruments. And so the thing shifts about.

"If we could have a fixed duty we should be satisfied. Of course we don't want it so high as to shut out importations; but we want it settled for some time to come. If the duty is now increased, as proposed, from 25 to 35 per cent., this will not affect us very much. It is a pretty heavy increase, but we would reflect it out of the customers. The American consumer pays the difference. In cheap toys it would not amount to much, and would hardly be noticed; and the difference of 40 per cent. in cost would not matter so much to the rich, who buy the more costly toys.

"Most of the toys come out of the forests of Thuringia, Germany, and are imported from Sonneberg and Nuremberg. Home-made toys are almost unknown in the East. The increased duty would raise the price of both alike."

H. C. F. Koch.

H. C. F. Koch: "I think those men who are making the tariff are crazy. All the tariff that this country requires is for revenue, and nothing else. The present Representatives are doing nothing more than paying off, by passing the present tariff, the pledges they made to the trusts and protected manufacturers, and Mr. McKinley and his supporters suffer from a disease which I call 'Tariffobia.' If this country was left alone with the Wilson tariff that has enabled our manufacturers to export, and if a currency reform bill was passed, this country would be as prosperous as England and other commercial nations. The new tariff will compel consumers to pay higher prices, and I never saw the time when employers increased wages on account of the increased living of their employes."

D. M. Williams.

D. M. Williams of D. M. Williams & Co., One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue: "I am a protectionist, but I really believe from what I have read of the new Tariff bill that it is better than either the Wilson law or the Dingley bill. What we want is to have this whole matter settled for good, either one way or the other, and when it is definitely settled I believe business will be better for everybody."

THE LEONA FIRE INQUIRY.

Capt. Wilder's Testimony About the Disaster—A Passenger's Charge Against the Crew.

Capts. Petrie and Barrett of the local Board of United States Inspectors of Steam Vessels held an investigation yesterday as to the fire on the Mallory Line steamship Leona, in which thirteen persons were burned to death last Sunday morning.

Capt. James Wilder of the Leona testified that it was impossible to get near the steerage after the fire was discovered. There was a quantity of matches in the cargo where the fire started. Capt. Wilder produced a plan of the steamship, and with it showed how the steerage passengers were shut in by the fire in the port hold. He said that most of the members of the crew were green and had not been drilled to fire duty.

First Officer Frank M. Wallace and Martin Lang, a sailor, also testified. Lang was the first man to go into the steerage after the fire was out.

Coroner Hoeber has secured an affidavit from Samuel Schiltraut, a passenger on the Leona, who says that if the sailors had gone into the hold of the Leona after the first alarm they might have saved the passengers.

LITTLE MONTE CARLO SHUT.

Religious Crusade Succeeded Where the New Jersey Laws Failed.

The poolroom known as "Little Monte Carlo," so long maintained in Union Township, N. J., has closed, in consequence of the crusade begun against it by the Rev. Isaac W. Gowen of the Grove Reformed Church at New Durham, last Sunday.

It was said yesterday by persons who had been employed about the grounds that the establishment had been moved to Maspeth, L. I.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 GRAMERCY PARK, COR. 21ST ST.—Handsomely appointed suite; also large single rooms; private baths; parlor dining room.

26 EAST 11TH ST.—Handsome large room, with or without connecting room; also single room. Table excellent.

33D ST., 24 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; private baths; references. Mrs. DALE, formerly 120 Madison Av.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE AND small, with very good board; Summer prices. 42 East 21st St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

BATH BEACH.—Three connecting rooms, (southern exposure,) with private bathroom; gentlemen only. T. J. O'CONNELL, Bay 17th St., near Bath Av.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th AND 86th STREETS. REOPENS OCTOBER 6th.
PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS. Special attention paid to College Preparation. Wednesday Lectures in connection with school work. Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics. Fully equipped Studio.

NEW YORK: 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST.
The Peebles & Thompson School for Boarding and Day Pupils
WILL OPEN OCT. 4.
Miss D. E. MERRILL, Miss L. A. BUSHEE, and Mrs. S. S. VAN LAER, Principals and Proprietors.

"From Kindergarten to High School."
THE HELBURN SCHOOL.
35 WEST 59TH STREET.
EXHIBIT OF PUPILS' WORK
From 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Daily until May 21.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT, R. I.
SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
John B. Diman (Harvard, A.M.) **Head Master**
Circular and references sent upon application.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

DRY GOODS.

LISTERINE, 40c.; Paine's Celery, 58c.; Lavalliere corsets, 39c.; $1.25 shirtwaists, 89c.; $1.98 shirtwaists, 69c.; 35c. vellings, 9c. Occasions extraordinary. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By French Protestant person to do chamberwork and waiting (if possible in flat) for small family; good city references. C. B., 931 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid in first-class family; best city references. 108 East 52d St., ring twice.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook in private family; city or country; best city and country reference; lady from last place can be seen. 308 West 43d St., Cany's bell.

COOK, &c.—By competent cook; will assist with washing in small private family; no objections to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, 52 West 27th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent cook and plain laundress; city or country. Present employer's, 73 East 66th St.

COOK.—Good; plain washing; city and country references. 102 East 113th St., one flight, front, left.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, USING TAYLOR SYSTEM, FEW more customers by day; best reference. M. K., 554 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day; a few more customers in private families. M. Yost, 226 East 40th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By experienced laundress; first-class references from last employer; also a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; country preferred; no cards. Call, between 2 and 3 P. M., at 231 East 73d St., ring outside bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day in private families; understands all fine work; best references. 587 Lexington Av., janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call, for two days, 168 West 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; shirts done to perfection; employer can be seen when suited. Laundress, 539 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. M. O., Box 208 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. M. K., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By young Englishman, Protestant, as nurse to infant or grown children; best city references. S., Box 60, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; seven years' references. 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By neat girl as nurse; reference. 245 East 27th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced German Protestant as infant's nurse; understands bottle feeding thoroughly; best references; wages, $20. Competent, 1,242 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; understands care of silver, serving wines, salads, &c.; best city reference. 181 Waverley Place.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation in the country for the Summer for a competent waitress. Apply after 1:30 at 40 East 20th St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY, speaking German, French, English, wishes to give her services in return for passage to Europe. M. S. 105th St. and Western Boulevard.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—A lady wishes to recommend an honest, reliable, and competent Frenchman as butler and valet. 9 West 48th St., present employer's.

BUTLER, &c.—By a Japanese as a butler or gentleman's attendant; country or city; good reference; three years' experience. H. K., Box 210 Times.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes situation for competent man; seen at present employer's. 2 East 15th St., 1 to 4.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; one who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; first-class city driver; willing to make himself useful around country place; city references. Address J. V. S., 842 3rd Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By middle-aged man, in city or country, to work in stable or care for horse and small garden; 25 years' reference. J. H., care S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

COACHMAN.—English; of good character; married; no family; thoroughly understands his business; six years' excellent reference, written or personal. 303 East 63d St., Reiley's bell.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; thoroughly understands his business; excellent reference; neat appearance; sober, reliable. Matthew, 1,649 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young man, 26 years of age; single; good city or country driver; last employer can be seen. P. McGovern, 216 West 75th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a German, on gentleman's place; good vegetable gardener; understands the care of lawns, shrubs, roads, &c., not horses or cows; wages, $18; best references given. O. M., Box 201 Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or HOUSE MAN.—By young man, 17, as second man or house man in private family; best city reference. M. M., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; 22; 5 feet 11 inches; in private family; first-class references. H. C., 27 East 72d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

ADVERTISING CANVASSER OF GOOD ADdress and tact wanted to solicit advertisements for a prominent daily newspaper. Address L. W., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Caretaker; a gentleman desires the services of a thoroughly respectable and responsible party (without children) to take care of his house this Summer; good references required. Address, with full particulars, Stanley, P. O. Box 2,948, General Post Office.

EUROPE.

The Grand Pavilion in St. Paul's Churchyard commands the only complete view of the
DIAMOND JUBILEE CEREMONY
and procession. Prices from £15.
Apply early to R. W. PAUL, 44 Hatton Garden, London, E. C.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN McNEILL SPEAKS
IN CHICKERING HALL, 5TH AV., 18TH ST.,
AT NOON TO-DAY.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Corner of 34th St. and Broadway.
Evening at 8 o'clock. J. H. Burke sings.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure
AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 261 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.
"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.
On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's outing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

NEW YORK.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

THE ELMER.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, open from May to Dec.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

Long Island.

EXPRESS TRAINS THIS SUMMER TO AND FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I.
HOTEL NEW POINT,
30 miles from New York; OPENS JUNE 24. Always cool; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths.
SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN; good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms.
E. HATHAWAY, at Times Building, New York (Room 47), Wednesdays.

MANHANSET.
HOUSE & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL REBUILT since fire, August, 1896.) Will open June 26th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE
Opens Thursday, June 24. For particulars and circulars, address D. P. HATHAWAY, 39 Cortlandt St., Room 137, New York.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

Adirondacks.

STEVENS HOUSE,
Lake Placid, N. Y.
Heart of the Adirondack Mountains.
New Features, Golf Links, &c.
OPEN MAY 15TH TO OCT. 15TH.
J. A. & G. A. STEVENS,
Owners and Proprietors.

ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD,
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWERIE, in the heart of the Adirondacks; 9 hours from N. Y. City; Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Driving, Hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, SEPTEMBER, and OCTOBER. Desirably located cottages to rent. For information, &c., address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager. Windsor Hotel, New York City, or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Square, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
WILL OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 26TH, for season of 1897.
For all information call or address
W. H. PARKE,
115 Broadway, (Room 21,) 1 to 4 P. M.

VIRGINIA.

WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS,
BATH CO., VA.,
ARE NOW OPEN TO GUESTS.
For circulars and information, write to
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

The Laurel House
OF LAKEWOOD,
David B. Plumer, Manager.
OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1ST.

The Waumbek.
JEFFERSON, N. H.
Open July 1st. Address Lakewood, N. J.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN, and Eight Cottages.
Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES
NEW LONDON, CONN.
WILL OPEN JUNE 1, 1897.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER,
NEW LONDON, CONN.

Hotel Humarock, HUMAROCK BEACH, SEA VIEW, MASS.
Right at water's edge; cool; no mosquitoes; no malaria. Send for illustrated booklet. Address FRED. MERRILL, Proprietor.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Now open. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

MT. POCONO, PA.
"THE WISCASSET."
Season of 1897 opens May 15th. House heated by steam. Rooms en suite with bath. Golf links. References exchanged with strangers.
I. D. IVISON, Manager.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS—Fine DIAMONDS, Watches; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

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TO
Richmond, Va.,
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OLD DOMINION LINE.
Leave New York, SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., on S. S. JAMESTOWN or YORKTOWN,
FOR
OLD POINT COMFORT,
Connecting at Newport News (by electric car from Old Point) with S. S. "Old Dominion" for Richmond Sunday Evening, or by Steamer "Old Dominion" direct to Richmond from New York, if change at Old Point is not desired.

RETURNING, passengers leave Richmond by S. S. "Old Dominion" Monday afternoon, or by day boat down the James River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., or daily by rail to Old Point or Norfolk, thence steamer to New York.
ROUND TRIP TICKET, COVERING MEALS AND BERTH ON NEW YORK STEAMER, $14.00.
For full particulars apply to
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.,
New Pier 26, North River, N. Y.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM | Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Campania, May 22, 10 AM | Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM | Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM | Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Etruria, June 12, 1 PM | Aurania, July 24, noon
*Campania, June 17, 9 AM
EXTRA SAILINGS.
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM | Aurania, June 22, noon
Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM | Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.
*SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Campania will sail hence Thursday, June 17th, at 9 A. M., instead of Saturday, June 19th, which will enable passengers to arrive at Liverpool in time to attend the Queen's Jubilee Review at Spithead, June 20th.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Rupé..Sat., May 15, 10 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot..Sat., May 22, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, May 19, Noon | Teutonic, June 14, Noon
Britannic, May 26, Noon | Britannic, June 28, Noon
Majestic, June 2, Noon | Majestic, June 30, Noon
Germanic, June 9, Noon | Germanic, July 7, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. AMSTERDAM...Saturday, May 15, 10 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM...Saturday, May 22, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CHINA.....May 20, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....May 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 8, 1 P. M.
COPTIC.....June 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, June 26.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 340 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF INDIA..May 31, Aug. 2, Oct. 11
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..June 21, Aug. 23, Nov. 8
EMPRESS OF CHINA..July 12, Sept. 13, Dec. 6
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**
AORANGI, June 8. | WARRIMOO, July 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 63 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., May 14
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., May 17
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., May 19
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., May 21
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Saale, Tu., May 18, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., June 8, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., May 25, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., June 15, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 1, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., June 22, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., May 15, 10 AM | Spree, Sat., May 29, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, May 20, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, June 3, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, May 15, 10 AM | Kaiser, June 12, 10 AM
Werra, May 22, 10 AM | Ems, June 19, 10 AM
Fulda, May 29, 10 AM | Werra, July 3, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM | A. Victoria, June 17, 7 AM
Normannia, June 3, 10 AM | F. B'sm'r'k, J'ne 24, 10 AM
Columbia, June 10, 7 AM | Normannia, July 1, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Palatia, May 15, 4 P. M. | Asturia.....May 22
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to **NORWAY,** the **NORTH CAPE,** and **SPITZBERGEN** by **TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17** and **JULY 22.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....May 19 | PARIS.....June 9
ST. PAUL.....May 26

MILLIONS FOR FRANCHISES

Mr. Braker Lays His Offer Before the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners.

MAKES SEVERAL PROPOSITIONS

Through Counsel He Declares He Is Financially Able to Assume All the Responsibilities Now Held by the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Lines.

After the calm of a long and dispassionate discussion of municipal affairs, the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday ended in a short and sharp debate that was somewhat like a storm.

Charles Henry Butler, attorney for Henry J. Braker, an importer of 95 William Street, submitted to the commission an offer that has been in the Mayor's hands for several weeks, to purchase for $1,000,000 each the franchises of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad Companies. The commission listened to a long letter, but refused to grant him a hearing. In the debate that followed the Recorder, the Chamberlain, the Mayor, the Controller, and Mr. Butler got excited.

During the session of the commission Mr. Butler sat behind the Mayor nervously fumbling a printed letter, and as soon as the Mayor announced that the sitting was ended the attorney sprang forward and said that he had a communication which he would like to read. The Commissioners, who had half risen from their seats, sank back and awaited the reading of the letter.

Mr. Butler's letter, which he had signed as attorney for Henry J. Braker, set forth that on April 7 he had addressed to the Commissioners a communication inclosing "an offer of Henry J. Braker for the franchises to operate street railways through the streets named in the original franchises which have since been acquired by the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad Companies." Subsequently, on April 26, he said, he had written a letter to some of the Commissioners repeating the offer. This proposition is as follows: "Mr. Braker offers the city $1,000,000 for each franchise in addition to the amount required to pay the present occupants for their improvements, and these franchises to be subject to the regular franchise tax, never to be less than $50,000 per annum on each road. This proposition, according to Mr. Butler's letter, "equals the annual interest at 4 per cent. on $2,500,000, all of which is in excess of the city's present income from the roads, and means a practical extinguishment of $4,500,000 of municipal indebtedness."

Mr. Braker's Proposition.

Mr. Butler's letter was concluded by a request that the commission appoint a time when he could be more fully heard, and when the offer can be presented in all its details. He said that at such a hearing he could demonstrate the following propositions:

"First—That Mr. Braker has made his offer independently, in good faith, as a business proposition, and not on behalf of any other person or corporation, except such special corporation as shall necessarily be organized to operate these roads, in compliance with the law in that respect.

"Second—That Mr. Braker is prepared, and financially amply able, to carry out his offer, as well as to furnish ample and satisfactory security for the faithful performance of all obligations of any contract the city may make with him in regard to the franchises.

"Third—That Mr. Braker will furnish whatever money is necessary to enable the city to exercise its rights to compel the surrender of the roads, so that the city will be entirely relieved from the necessity of issuing any bonds in connection with the transaction.

"Fourth—That Mr. Braker will immediately construct and equip both roads with the most improved motive power and equipment, subject to approval of the Common Council and Railroad Commissioners.

"Fifth—That Mr. Braker's proposition as to the transfer or exchange of passengers is more advantageous than the present system, which not only refuses to exchange transfers with competing lines, but ignores many opportunities to exchange passengers with steamboats or connecting lines forming part of the same system.

"Sixth—That the city is in a position to enforce the surrender clauses of the contracts and to accept Mr. Braker's offer.

"Seventh—That, in view of the changed conditions which will result with the taking effect of the new charter on Jan. 1, 1898, the city will lose the benefits of Mr. Braker's offer unless it acts promptly and accepts it before any change in the status of affairs will either relieve him from his obligations or prevent the city from accepting it.

"Eighth—That as, undoubtedly, the present occupants of the streets in question will contest the right of the city to re-enter, Mr. Braker will, on the city's acceptance of his offer, execute a collateral agreement to the effect that if for any cause it shall be ultimately decided that the city cannot carry out the proposition, he will not only make no claim for damages against the city, but will amply indemnify the city, to the extent of at least $100,000, against all loss, expense and damages in any way sustained or incurred by it by reason of such acceptance and attempt to enforce its legal rights."

Goff Pleads for a Hearing.

"I think the board should hear Mr. Butler," said Recorder Goff. "If afterward there arise questions of law, the board may consult the Corporation Counsel. He asks us to consider a matter of such very great importance to this city that I think he should be heard. We can consider legal questions after we shall have heard fully the proposition that Mr. Bruker wishes to submit."

Mayor Strong said in answer to this: "I don't think it necessary to take up our time until we find out by consulting the Corporation Counsel whether the city is in position to consider the proposition. It is a very important matter, but if the city has no power to take up the subject, it would be a waste of our time to consider it now."

"Is it not well to find out if this is the proper board or commission to consider this matter? Is this commission the proper body for Mr. Braker to address?" asked City Chamberlain McCook.

"I presume that this gentleman, who is an attorney, has examined the question, and that he regards us as the proper custodians of the city's money," replied the Recorder.

"We may exceed our powers," suggested Gen. McCook.

Mr. Butler pleaded: "I should like at least to lay all these matters before the Commissioners, and if there arise questions of law, they could be referred to the Corporation Counsel."

"Have you satisfied yourself," asked Controller Fitch, "that this board, on its own initiative can purchase these franchises?"

Mr. Butler: "I think the Sinking Fund Commission has the right to protect the property of the city; and, when no other board will take the matter up, I think the Sinking Fund should take it up. I can make it plain that Mr. Braker can—"

"That is all very emphatic and very eloquent," broke in Mr. Fitch, "but it doesn't answer my question. Can this board purchase these franchises?"

Delay Is Dangerous.

Mr. Butler: "I am not prepared to-day to make an argument on that subject. I think the Sinking Fund ought to keep the city's property from being wasted. I think we should be heard on this subject. Unless something is done before Jan. 1, 1898, these franchises cannot be sold for a longer time than fifty years. We offer something, while the city now gets nothing for these franchises."

Gen. McCook: "You have said it is our duty to look into this thing, and if we do not, the city will be irretrievably damaged by Jan. 1, 1898. My notion is that the Sinking Fund Commission is limited in its powers. I am ready to listen to any respectful appeal by any citizen. After we consult the Corporation Counsel we could act with a sense of responsibility. I am willing, however, to hear your argument."

"I am not willing," said the Mayor excitedly, "to call a special meeting to listen to any gentleman's talk for an hour and a half. If the Corporation Counsel says we have power to act, I am willing to call the meeting; but I have to stay in my office until 5 and 6 o'clock every evening. I have done it cheerfully, but my time is too valuable to listen to eloquent appeals upon matters in which we have no right to act."

Gen. McCook: "I move that the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel with the request that he give us his opinion by the 1st of June."

Mr. Butler: "I do not know that Mr. Braker will hold the offer open until June 1."

Mayor Strong: "He has already had it open before me for four weeks."

"Yes," retorted Mr. Butler, "and has not yet received an answer. I should like to know to what official I can apply for definite information?"

Gen. McCook: "I do not know that you have any right to make suggestions to us."

Gen. McCook's motion to refer the matter to the Corporation Counsel was then put and was carried. Recorder Goff voted against it. "I voted 'No,'" said he, "because this is a matter of such vast importance that I consider that this gentleman should be heard."

"And I voted 'Yes,'" said Gen. McCook, rising hastily, "because I do not think we have any power to act."

Mr. Butler left the Mayor's office, saying that he had never heard of such a reception being given to so important an application.

Later in the day Controller Fitch notified Mr. Butler that he would give him a hearing without waiting for the Corporation Counsel's opinion. Mr. Butler has asked that the Controller hear him on Tuesday next.

Henry J. Braker was asked if he cared to say anything in reference to the published rumor that Senator Thomas C. Platt is behind him in his offer to buy the franchise of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad Companies.

"I do not wish to discuss such a question," he replied.

Want the Motive Power Changed.

William McCarroll, Chairman of the Committee on City Affairs of the Board of Trade and Transportation, has addressed a letter to President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, asking that a hearing be accorded the committee in the matter of the proposed change of motive power by the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The letter adds that the privilege is a valuable one for the companies, and should not be granted unless at least $5,000,000 is paid by the companies to the city.

PARK POLICE PARADE.

Postponed Until To-day—The Figure "13" Involved.

The annual parade of the Park police, which was to have taken place yesterday, in Central Park, was postponed on account of the weather. The parade will take place at 10 o'clock this morning if the weather is fair.

The parade was to have been the thirteenth annual parade on the 13th of the month, and the postponement was announced at exactly 10:13 o'clock.

BALLOON LOST AT SEA.

Pilotboat Bore Down Upon It, but It Had No Basket.

On Monday afternoon, while Pilotboat No. 20 was cruising southeast of Sandy Hook, a balloon was sighted to the southward. As the balloon was sinking, the pilotboat made toward it, but as she drew near it the balloon collapsed and struck the water.

The balloon was made of a silken material. It was decorated with four American flags, and a rope with weights attached had been seen suspended from it, but there was no basket, though the balloon was of sufficient size, it was thought, to carry a man. No attempt was made to pick it up.

BABY ON HOEBER'S STOOP.

Foundling in a Basket in Front of the Coroner's Residence.

A two-months old baby was found in a basket on the stoop of Coroner Hoeber's residence, 612 Lexington Avenue, yesterday.

The child's clothing was of good quality, and an extra outfit had been packed in the basket with a bottle of milk. Wrapped around the baby was a cashmere shawl, the upper part of which was trimmed with braid and the lower handsomely embroidered. The foundling was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Another child of the same age was found in the hallway of 146 First Street, yesterday. The baby was clad in soiled underwear, its outer covering being several newspapers. It was also taken to Bellevue.

CODICIL TO GARVEY'S WILL.

Increases the Amount Left the Widow and Makes Other Changes.

A codicil, executed at Hastings, England, to the will of Andrew J. Garvey, a contractor in this city under the Tweed régime, was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The will was executed on July 10, 1894, and was filed a month ago. The codicil was executed on Sept. 17, 1895. None of the charitable bequests under the will are interfered with. The wife of the testator is to receive an income of $13,750 during her life instead of $75,000, which, by an ante-nuptial agreement, she was to receive should she not remarry. Mrs. Garvey also gets $10,000 to purchase a residence in Hampshire, England, and is empowered to dispose of $25,000 by will. To her are bequeathed absolutely all the testator's furniture, jewelry, ornaments, horses, and carriages, at East Park, Southampton, her husband's former residence, and also any moneys in the hands of bankers in England at the time of his demise.

Mrs. Garvey is to be buried in her husband's tomb here, and the benevolent trusts of his will in memory of his mother, Elizabeth Jeffries Garvey, will come into operation on Mrs. Garvey's death. One thousand and fifty dollars a year is left to the Owen family, in East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, the payment only to cease on the death of the last of the family.

Paint, Oil, and Varnish Men.

The Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club held its tenth annual meeting and banquet—tin wedding, it called the occasion—yesterday at its clubrooms, at 100 William Street. First in order was the election of officers, with the following result: President—Charles T. Pierce; Vice President—Runyon Pyatt; Secretary and Treasurer—W. B. Templeton; Executive Committee—W. H. Andrews, Carl Merz, S. V. V. Huntington, J. W. Coulston, E. R. Drake, and Henry Toch; Arbitration Committee—M. D. Eger, Henry Merz, A. B. Garner, J. A. Elmendorf, and George W. Fortmeyer. About eighty of the members and invited guests then sat down to the banquet. Among them were Gen. E. L. Molineux, Charles H. Patrick, the outgoing President of the club; Major A. B. Garner, Thomas P. Cook, Henry Merz, Carl Merz, M. D. Eger, R. P. Rowe, George W. Fortmeyer, Aquila Rich, W. H. Andrews, J. W. Coulston, and Richard Arnold.

Church Labor Association.

The annual meeting of the Church Association for the Advancement and Interests of Labor was held Tuesday evening at St. Michael's parish house, 225 West Ninety-ninth Street. The following officers were elected: President—The Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, Central New York; Vice President—the Rev. Joseph Reynolds; Secretary and Organizer—Miss Harriet A. Kayser; Treasurer—H. B. Livingston. It was determined to begin active organizing work in the Autumn. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the efforts of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union in extending the use of the union label.

Old Hulks to be Blown Up.

The Government has decided to blow up the hulks of the sunken Atlas Line steamships Ailsa and Alvena. The Ailsa was sunk by the steamship La Bourgogne during a fog, Feb. 29, 1896, off Fort Hamilton. Several attempts to raise her were unsuccessful. The Alvena sunk off the South Channel, three miles from Sandy Hook, after collision with the steamship British Queen, on Jan. 19, last. Dynamite will be used to destroy them.

More Irish Immigrants.

There were 300 Irish immigrants on the steamship Teutonic, which arrived yesterday. Most of them were young women. Among the men were five North of Ireland fishermen who could speak only Gaelic. They were bound for Springfield, Mass.

Commissioner Ely Reappointed.

Former Mayor Smith Ely was reappointed a Park Commissioner by Mayor Strong yesterday and sworn in. His term of office expired on May 1. He was appointed by the Mayor a year ago last November. He is a Democrat.

AUTHORS' GUILD TROUBLE

William George Oppenheim Says He Has Been Attacked by a Clique.

A STATEMENT BY HIS COUNSEL

Assistant District Attorney Hardwicke Says His Friend and Client Had a Hand in the Writing of "The Monk of Cruta."

The trouble between opposing factions in the American Authors' Guild, which came to a climax at Wednesday evening's meeting in the Guild's room, in Carnegie Hall, is likely to assume such proportions as to threaten the integrity of the association. At that meeting, as exclusively told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Will M. Clemens, author of "Life of Mark Twain," moved that the resignation of William George Oppenheim, who has been accused of palming off as his own work "The Monk of Cruta," by E. Phillips Oppenheim, be accepted. Action in the matter was vehemently opposed by Assistent District Attorney Henry Hardwicke—hence the row and hurried adjournment.

Yesterday Mr. Hardwicke asserted to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that Mr. Oppenheim had collaborated in "The Monk of Cruta"; in fact, that most of it was his work.

The New York members of the Guild are rapidly ranging themselves upon the sides of the accused and accuser. The former comprise the older and conservative members and the latter a younger element, who are discontented with the administration of the offices of the Guild, which are held by their elders. Gen. James Grant Wilson, the President, and his friends, including Thomas Dunn English, author of "Ben Bolt"; Isaac Lawrence, the Rev. Dr. Flagg, and Mr. Hardwicke presented a strong and dignified front Wednesday evening, but the opposition offered by Will M. Clemens was pronounced and antagonizing. With the "reformers" are ranged some of the women members, including Mrs. Elias Alexander, Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse, and Mrs. S. A. Hensley.

Mr. Oppenheim Interviewed.

William George Oppenheim was seen in his office in the Pulitzer Building yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES and asked to make a statement concerning the accusation that he is not the author of "The Monk of Cruta." He said:

"The matter has now assumed such a serious aspect that I do not care to make any reply at present to the charges attacking my character as a gentleman and an author. I would have you see my friend Mr. Hardwicke, the Assistant District Attorney."

"Will you not say whether or not you are the author of 'The Monk of Cruta'?"

"I would rather not commit myself at present."

"Nevertheless, is it not a fact that you bought several copies of the book and distributed them, giving one to the Guild Library inscribed 'With the compliments of the author'?"

"I have never inscribed my name as the author of any novel. I do not believe in novel-writing lawyers; neither do my clients, I presume. But I wish you would see Mr. Hardwicke."

"Will you tell me why Mr. Clemens should deny that you were the author of the book if it had not already been asserted to the contrary?"

"There is a clique in the Guild which is strongly opposed to the present Board of Officers—I was Treasurer, you know—and they have rendered themselves particularly obnoxious to the President, Gen. James Grant Wilson, and to the Secretary, and I presume that I also came under the bane of their displeasure. But I wish you would see my friend Mr. Hardwicke."

The reporter called on Mr. Hardwicke in the District Attorney's office. "I feel," Mr. Hardwicke said, "that as this matter has now become public property, and that certain accounts published throw great discredit upon the personal character of Mr. Oppenheim, that an authoritative statement should be made presenting, as far as necessary, his side of the case.

Statement by His Counsel.

"Mr. Oppenheim is a member of the Guild who commands the confidence of the most respectable and conservative members. They have repeatedly expressed their belief in his integrity and are willing to give him all opportunity to make a formal reply to the charges, which, however, have not yet been formally preferred. At the proper time he will make a statement which will confound his enemies. It was not through his alleged assumption of the authorship of 'The Monk of Cruta' that he became a member of the Guild. He is a magazine and essay writer of known and recognized ability. Owing to his disinclination to engage in an altercation with a small clique, to place himself in a position to be insulted by the members who have openly opposed him, he prefers silence. The opposition to him has been inspired by certain persons who want offices in the Guild, and whose aspirations he has opposed because of their utter unworthiness.

"His case is analogous to that of Walter Scott, who under similar circumstances said, 'If a man rides at full gallop through the main street of a village he will have all the curs in town barking at his horse's heels. If he attempts to chastise them he may lose his balance and fall. If he rides on and does not notice them, he will be unharmed.'

"As a matter of fact, Mr. Oppenheim was intimately interested in the sale of 'The Monk of Cruta' in this country. It is true that he purchased several copies of the book and presented them to his friends; yet, I think it highly improbable that he wrote in them the legend 'With the compliments of the author.' A member of the bar, he would naturally be opposed to such notoriety."

Interested in the Book.

"Will you kindly explain your remark, Mr. Hardwicke, that Mr. Oppenheim was more or less concerned in the sale of the book?" asked the reporter.

"Well," replied Mr. Hardwicke slowly, carefully choosing his words, "Mr. Oppenheim did collaborate largely in 'The Monk of Cruta'—in fact, I am led to believe that he wrote the principal part of the book.

"In due time he will make a statement, but as this statement, in order to be overwhelming and convincing to the most incredulous entails a journey to England, it cannot in all perfection be made now.

"When his resignation was presented before the Board of Managers, on April 14, the board, recognizing the delicacy of the subject, unanimously agreed to give him ample time in which to defend himself; he was not limited to thirty days, as has been stated. Of course, the only person who has any right to feel injured is Mr. Edward Phillips Oppenheim, and so far no word has come from him. In the meanwhile, and awaiting Mr. Oppenheim's trip abroad, my friend has the entire confidence of the principal officers of the Guild, and particularly the trust and esteem of the President, General James Grant Wilson, who, like the rest of us, has been attacked by the obnoxious and persistent clique."

Mr. Hardwicke is known in literary circles as the author of "The Art of Winning Cases," "History of Oratory and Orators," "The Art of Living Long and Happily," and "The Art of Rising in the World."

He marks the success of the Guild from the time when Mr. Oppenheim and Gen. Wilson and some others took an active part in the administration of its affairs. He says that Mr. Oppenheim, as the legal adviser of the Guild, has saved its treasury the expenditure of at least $1,000, and adds as a significant fact that no charge had ever before been brought against him, either as a lawyer, author, or gentleman.

The Bermuda's Reputation.

Capt. Lampe of the Norwegian fruit steamship Leon, which arrived yesterday, reported that while at Port Antonio, Jamaica, May 7, the steamship Bermuda was detained there by the customs authorities, who held her papers because of her previous implication in filibustering. The Bermuda had on board 1,300 bunches of bananas that had become spoiled. The Bermuda has British registry.

Naval Officer Baldwin's Death.

The employes of the Naval Office yesterday passed resolutions of condolence on the death of their chief, C. C. Baldwin. Pending the nomination and confirmation of Mr. Baldwin's successor, Special Deputy Naval Officer Harrison W. Gourley, who has been in the customs service for thirty-six years, will discharge the duties of the naval officer.

FIRE INSURANCE MEN MEET

Representatives of 110 Companies at the Underwriters' Annual Gathering.

MUCH ADVERSE LEGISLATION.

President William B. Clark's Report of the Condition of the Business—Result of the Election of Officers—The Annual Banquet.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters held its thirty-fifth annual meeting yesterday at the rooms of the local board, at 32 Nassau Street. The meeting was regarded as one of considerable importance by insurance men, as about 110 companies were represented, among them being several English and Canadian ones.

President William B. Clark of the Aetna Company of Hartford called the meeting to order. In his address he spoke of the magnitude of the business intrusted to the board. "The capital of the eighty-three American companies on the roll," he said, "aggregates $42,520,125, with assets amounting to $164,940,200, and the assets of the American and foreign companies amount to $218,693,509. The premium receipts for the 109 members of the board for 1896 were $111,008,124; their losses were $60,541,062.

"The list of joint stock fire insurance companies that have failed or retired since 1860 continues to grow. It now numbers 827 companies, with assets aggregating $191,878,452. Of the mutual companies no record has been kept, although it is known that over ninety Lloyds have retired since Jan. 1, 1896. New companies, however, have been organized during the year—not so many as might be supposed—and the list, with their capital, is as follows:

Assurance Company of America, New York City	$200,000
Buffalo Commercial, Buffalo, N. Y.	200,000
City Fire Assurance Company, New York City	200,000
Cleveland Fire Insurance Company	200,000
Colonial Assurance Company, New York City	200,000
Eastern Insurance Company, New York City	200,000
Erie Fire, Buffalo, N. Y.	200,000
German Alliance, New York City	200,000
German Fire, Indianapolis	100,000
Insurance Company, State of New York, New York City	200,000
Lafayette Fire, New York City, (reorganized)	150,000
Liverpool and London and Globe of New York, New York City	200,000
Merchants' National, Chicago	10,000
National Standard, New York City	200,000
State Insurance Company, Philadelphia	100,000
Victoria Fire, New York City	200,000
Western Insurance Company, Aurora, Ill.	100,000

Mr. Clark expressed regret that local boards are not more generally maintained. "The excuse for this," he said, "may arise from the fact that outside the large cities the rating of risks is done for the most part by State or district associations." Mr. Clark also suggested a conciliatory policy to be used toward municipalities. He is in favor of continuing the Fire Department Inspection Service, and advocated fuller insurance courses in law schools.

Unfriendly legislation was the most important topic of the Executive Committee's report, made by Marshall S. Driggs, its Chairman. "It is probable that the lapse of time will correct this false impression as to our business in the minds of the average legislator," said Mr. Driggs. "But for the present we fear little can be done, beyond the influence which companies and agents may exert upon their representatives in the State Legislatures. The committee considers anything else of doubtful expediency, and certainly would discountenance the appropriation of money to oppose legislation. Every bill defeated by that method means that two will appear in the next session."

To the same effect was the report of the Committee on Legislation and Taxation, made by George L. Chase, its Chairman. One part of the report is: "Perhaps some bills adverse to your interests have appeared than ever before. Laws for the purpose of fixing rates, forbidding a coin insurance clause, requiring deposits, prohibiting the removal of suits to United States courts, and providing that policies shall be valued, have followed in State after State. Some of the measures we have been accustomed to look for in the West have appeared in the East."

The report further touched upon the principle of imposing a discriminating tax upon foreign insurance companies, and denounced it as pernicious.

The Committee on Incendiarism and Arson reported that it paid $5,519.10 as awards for information leading to the conviction of incendiaries. Fifteen different cases are included in these, and twenty-four persons were implicated.

The Committee on Statistics, by its Chairman, J. R. Mullikin of Newark, reported that the total losses by fire in this city last year were $3,418,591; Chicago, $1,979,425; San Francisco, $981,004; New Orleans, $829,638.

The Committee on Form of Policy, through T. C. Royce, Chairman, complained of the efforts made in some legislatures to change in certain particulars the prescribed form of policies. "This should be discountenanced," said Mr. Royce.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Henry L. Eaton, manager of the London Globe; Vice President—E. C. Irving, President of the Fire Association of Philadelphia; Secretary—R. B. Beath, President of the United Firemen's of Philadelphia; Treasurer—Alfred W. Arnold, President of the Equitable Fire and Marine Company of Providence; Executive Committee, (to fill four vacancies)—R. Dale Benson of Philadelphia; H. E. Bowers, manager of the North British and Mercantile Company of London and Edinburgh; G. A. Van Allen, President of the Commerce Company of Albany, and W. W. Underhill, President of the United States Fire Insurance Company of New York.

Among those present were John E. McElroy of Albany, Frank Lock, American manager of the Atlas Assurance; E. A. Walton of New York, Charles Sewall, American manager of the Commercial Union; F. C. Moore of New York, Randall Paulding of Philadelphia, Fred W. Arnold of Providence, William Muir of Philadelphia, Robert Wass of San Francisco, E. L. Allen of New York, M. A. Stone of New York, F. O. Affeld, American representative of the Hamburg-Bremen Company; J. H. Washburn of New York, E. L. Allison of Philadelphia, E. Litchfield, American manager of the Lancashire; C. H. Case of Newark, W. T. Baston of Providence, President Loewenthal of the Mutual Fire, E. G. Richards of Hartford, Harold Herrick of New York, George W. Babb, Jr., London; H. E. Bowers, American manager of the North British and Mercantile; J. Montague Hare, American representative of the Norwich Union; William Ballard, branch Secretary of the Palatine; G. P. Sheldon of Brooklyn, J. A. McDonald of New York, S. E. Ancona of Philadelphia, H. F. Atwood of Rochester, E. F. Beddall, American manager of the Royal.

The members of the board ended their meeting at Delmonico's last night with a banquet. There were about eighty persons present. President Clark called upon members informally to make speeches. Those who responded were Col. H. B. Beath of Philadelphia, A. E. Walton of New York, Robert R. Boet of Boston, E. F. Beddall of New York, John Tenney of Philadelphia, W. Clarence Duval of Washington, H. R. Barker of Providence, R. I.; R. D. De Witt of Albany, F. A. Betts of Hartford, J. H. Washbourne of New York, George P. Sheldon of Brooklyn, Secretary Hewes of Baltimore, H. F. Atwood of Rochester, Samuel B. Blagden of New York, and S. Y. Tupper of Atlanta, Ga.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN FUNDS.

Very Little Basis Found for the Story of a Deficit.

A story published yesterday to the effect that the building fund of the Academy of Design had been impaired by an embezzlement, and which intimated that C. S. Farrington, who has been Superintendent of the academy for several years, was responsible for this deficit, found little credence in art circles throughout the city yesterday.

While a small deficit is said to have been discovered in the receipts for the sale of pictures and admissions at the present Spring exhibition, it has not been known that this is due to anything more than a pressure of work on the Superintendent, who has stated that he is confident the deficit can be accounted for, and who asks time to make an examination and accounting. It is, it is said, impossible for the Superintendent or any one to misappropriate the building or trust funds of the academy, which are intact.

Mr. Farrington has held his post for some years to the entire satisfaction of the academy's officers, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

A Serviceable Suit For Boys.

We have a dark blue, cheviot-finished serge, which has been proved by chemical tests to be absolutely all wool, changeless color, and wears so well that we make it into suits for all ages, as follows:

A little suit with cutaway jacket, showing vest front which can be taken out, and jacket worn with waist or blouse—3 to 8 yrs., $5.00.

In double-breasted jacket and short pants—6 to 15 yrs., $5.00.

Youths' suits, with long trousers—14 to 18 yrs., $10.00.

Well lined, well made, and possessing the fit and finish characteristic of our establishment.

A practical illustration of what we mean by "*Boys' Clothes* made by *Boys' Tailors.*"

60-62 West 23d St.

SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

Jersey Central Railroad Has Its Ferry Lease Amended—Rental for the Pavonia Ferry Raised.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners met yesterday and transacted a large amount of routine business. Lawyer De Forest, counsel for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which operates the Liberty Street Ferry, asked the board to strike out a provision in the proposed franchise for the ferry, giving the successful competitor the right to purchase the boats, buildings, and terminal property in case the franchise was not bought by the present company. He explained that the covenant was inserted in ferry leases in 1891 as a protection for existing leases. As the Liberty Street Ferry is simply a continuation of the railroad, the company did not want the provision, which might enable a competitor to ruin the railroad company by purchasing the property, and failing to make proper connections between the trains and ferry passengers. The provision was stricken out.

Application was made on behalf of the Twenty-third Street Ferry Company, which operates the ferry from Twenty-third Street to Greenpoint, to have the lease so amended that the company would not have to continue to pay the rental in case the Dock Department encroached on their bulkhead or evicted them from the pier. The matter was laid over.

The board fixed the rental of the Pavonia Ferry at $11,180, which is $1,180 more than last year. The leasing of the East Twenty-third Street Ferry to Greenpoint and the ferry to Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, was laid over.

Permission was given to Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring to lease about twenty-five small stations for the use of the department, and lots on which to store trucks. The leases had all expired on May 1 and had to be renewed.

BOY BITTEN BY A BULLDOG.

Brute Sprang on the Lad While He Was Playing on a Scow.

George Kraus, eight years old, of 137 West One Hundred and First Street, is at the Manhattan Hospital, at the point of death from severe injuries and shock received during an encounter with a vicious bulldog at the foot of West One Hundred and First Street, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The boy took advantage of his mother's absence from home at noon to "play hookey," and instead of going to the West One Hundred and Third Street school, which he attends, he went to the pier at the foot of West One Hundred and First Street, and, boarding a sand scow, of which Thomas Thompson is Captain, began to play.

Capt. Thompson owns a vicious white bulldog. As soon as the dog saw the boy he sprang at him, and sinking his fangs into the calf of the boy's right leg, dragged him to the deck of the scow. The blood spurted from the wounds and covered the dog's muzzle, giving him a most ferocious aspect. The boy's screams attracted the attention of Patrick Lyons and Thomas McCarthy, two laborers. They beat the dog off with bale-sticks, but the animal returned to the attack with redoubled fury. Not until the vicious brute had sunk his fangs into the boy's leg again did the men succeed in beating the dog off and chasing him away. The boy was hurried to the Manhattan Hospital. There the surgeons said that the shock to his nervous system was so great that he would, in all likelihood, die.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW FERRY.

Service Between Jersey City and West 23d Street Begins Next Sunday.

There was a preliminary inspection of the Pennsylvania Railroad's new ferry service between Jersey City and West Twenty-third Street, this city, yesterday, in which about 150 representatives of various New York business interests participated. The new service will go into operation next Sunday. A large new ferry house, handsomely finished and provided with every convenience, has been erected at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, and three new double-decked boats will ply between this point and Jersey City, each trip consuming about fifteen minutes.

A complete cab service, organized and controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be connected with this new ferry. This will consist of hansom cabs, coupés, victorias, and omnibuses, all constructed especially for this service and intended exclusively for the use of persons going from or to the Twenty-third Street Pennsylvania Station. A schedule of moderate charges will be rigidly adhered to, the basis being 25 cents for carrying one person one and one-half miles or a less distance. Each vehicle will bear some distinctive mark of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The old Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street Ferries will be retained, this new ferry being designed for the accommodation of persons whose business interests or social functions call them to the central part of the city. There will be a close connection between the cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway and the new ferryboats. In the large company that participated in yesterday's inspection and trial of the new boat St. Louis, there were George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent; Samuel Carpenter, Eastern Passenger Agent, and Superintendent E. F. Brooks of the Pennsylvania Road; John D. Crimmins, H. H. Vreeland, Hans S. Beattie, E. J. Richards, Charles E. Lambert, Theodore Butterfield, Charles A. Gerlach, and H. P. Whitaker.

Ran Amuck with a Knife.

Edward J. Upton, a 'longshoreman, was held for examination in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of assault. Upton, who was intoxicated, had run amuck with a knife in West Street and stabbed James E. Gannon, a machinist, in the neck. Gannon is in the New York Hospital. He will recover. After stabbing Gannon, Upton ran two blocks, striking right and left with his knife before he was caught by a policeman.

Kansas Bankers Arrested.

BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan., May 13.—Col. Alexander Warner, President of the defunct Baxter Bank, was arrested to-day together with his son, B. S. Warner, assistant cashier of the concern, on a warrant charging them with violating the State banking laws. The warrants were sworn out by Louis Imbeaua, an Indian.

In spite of all our well-known care to keep our stock complete, to the very end of the season, there are certain things at the beginning not here at the end.

It costs no more to look now than a month later.

Best suits, $18 to $28; good ones as low as $12; for bicycling as low as $8.

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BROOKLYN CIVIL SERVICE

A Motion to Reopen the Case Recently Decided by the Court of Appeals.

BRIEFS TAKEN BY THE COURT.

The Original Suit Was Dismissed Last Month—It Had Been Sustained by Both the Supreme Bench and the Appellate Division.

ALBANY, May 13.—In the Court of Appeals to-day a motion was made to reopen the Brooklyn Civil Service case in the decision of which Judge Haight wrote an opinion making more open the confidential non-competitive class. Such a motion as this to-day is not a calendar case, but leave to make the motion is usually granted by consent of the Judges who concurred in the prevailing opinion. The original suit was dismissed by the Court of Appeals on April 20 last, after having been sustained by both the Supreme Court of this department and the Appellate Division. Justice Haight wrote the prevailing opinion upon the decision of dismissal in the Court of Appeals, and Justices Bartlett, Martin, and Vann concurred. Two dissenting opinions were handed down at the same time, one by Justice Gray, Chief Justice Andrews concurring, and another by Justice O'Brien.

The hearing was asked for by Edward M. Shepard, J. Warren Greene, and Henry Yonge, counsel for the plaintiffs, and supported by an affidavit signed by counsel and an accompanying brief. The brief submitted by Messrs. Shepard, Greene, and Yonge in the application for the present hearing deals entirely with the prevailing opinion. Justice Haight, in the opinion, contended that a taxpayer's suit was not the proper way to seek relief in a matter of this kind, but that it should be by certiorari or mandamus.

Joseph Burr, Corporation Counsel, in his answer asking the court not to review the case, gave the civil service reformers a bad lashing. His brief said:

"The tone of despair which plaintiff's counsel adopt to characterize the determination of the court in this case as possessing 'far reaching consequences of profound disaster to the political morality and enlightened progress of the State,' is unwarranted. The cause of civil service reform is not about to perish. For twelve years, from 1883 to 1895, its very existence was dependent upon the will of the people, acting through the Legislature, and yet it was entirely safe. During the same period its enforcement was entirely in the hands of administrative officers and the courts, and its history was one of steady and substantial growth. We would very cheerfully submit to the present Civil Service Commission of the City of Brooklyn the determination of the question whether they had not received more substantial aid in the discharge of their duties from the present administrative officers of the city than from some of its self-constituted advocates. Civil service reform may well pray to be delivered from some of its so-called friends.

"If the cause has suffered it has been through the unwise prosecution of such actions as this, by means of which for more than three months in the City of Brooklyn more than one hundred of its public servants, some of them the most efficient which it possessed, were unable to receive 1 cent of pay for the support of themselves or their families. Such a proceeding was well described by Judge Gray in his opinion as 'inhumane.' If the effect has been to awaken hostility to the cause, to induce many who were formerly indifferent or lukewarm to change their views and to concentrate more solidly previously existing opposition to it, for this neither the defendants nor the court is to blame.

"As an indication of reaction it is a suggestive fact, which is shown by the moving papers, that the principal plaintiff in this case is not in favor of an attempt to enforce the extremely radical views of the counsel for the plaintiffs that reaction will, we believe, be only temporary. While we may criticise the wisdom of their action, we do not care to impugn their motives. But it is well to remember that all wisdom will not perish from the earth even when some good men die."

The Court refused to hear argument, but took the briefs.

For City Improvement.

A neat little cloth-covered book, entitled "Information for the Residents of New York City," has just been issued by the City Improvement Society. The purpose of this society is to promote the improvement and beautifying of the city. Dr. Fred Danne is President and Treasurer of the society, J. C. Pumpelly is Secretary, and J. Edward Weld is counsel. The little book contains extracts from the city ordinances relating to sanitary measures, the condition of streets, sidewalks, and buildings, and hack and cab regulations. Residents of New York having any complaints to make regarding violations of city ordinances or State laws, or suggestions as to special objects, are invited to communicate with this society.

Dr. Bissell's Lecture Postponed.

Dr. Mary Taylor Bissell of this city was expected to deliver at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the last lecture in the Brooklyn Institute's series on "Domestic Science" for the season of 1896-7. The subject announced was "Sanitation and Economy in Clothing." On account of her illness, it has been postponed to May 20.

Waring Gets Police to Help Him.

Upon the application of Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring, Chief Conlin yesterday detailed six men from the City Hall squad to tours of duty on the east side. Commissioner Waring has complained that peddlers of fruit in that section of the city throw their damaged stock into the street.

Convention of Universalists.

The Board of Trustees of the Universalist General Convention, which has been in session at the Park Avenue Hotel, adjourned yesterday to meet again in this city early in October. The Universalist Convention will be held